"THE FAST WORKER" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE FAST WORKER" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 59— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
(INCORPORATED IN U. S. A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents.
240, Hornby Road.
Telephone No. 20923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING.
General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.
Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.
A WORLD SERVICE.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Mar.	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA† ..	Ex. Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA† ..		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK ‡..		10.000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,997
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7.622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, to complete voyage at Marseilles.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
† Special reduced fares :—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,, ..	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
19th March	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD	6,060
14th May	A Steamer ..	..
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	LURENDA	7,241

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
13th Mar.	LAHORE* ..	5 252	
18th ,,	ALIPORE*† ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6.696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6.813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA ..	8,097	COMORIN
9th June.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.
†Cargo vessel only; proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

11th March	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karach
14th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
16th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
18th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J.Yamada	4905	26th Feb.	15th March
Heijin Maru.	U. Sugaki	4364	4th Mar.	17th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama.	5303	7th ,,	19th ,,
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	5973	17th ,,	1st April
Akita Maru.	K. Sato.	3817	21st ,,	5th ,,
Nagano Maru.	S. Kuba	3824	29th ,,	12th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Osaka Maru	S. Tanaka	5514	22 Feb.	11 March
*Tacoma Maru.	S. Kojima	5850	23 ,,	14 ,,
*Celebes Maru	J. Kurimura	5863	13 Mar.	27 ,,
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita	5750	28 Mar.	11 April,

* Calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T OHARA, Manager
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
214, Hornby Road,
Wheeler's Building, Bombay.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager.
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD, LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72.00.000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00 000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,80.000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Dec., 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25.00.000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56 00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42.00.000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Datt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEI MAATSCHAPPY
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserved Funds	F42,705,032	£3,558,752

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Diember	Tekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. — 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922.. — 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 20 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent and practical DYER for a large Mill in morussil. Apply Box No. 706, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 884

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission. Good references and education essential. Any nationality. Good income guaranteed to hard-working and intelligent. No previous experience necessary. Apply Box No. 109, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER for up-country Cotton Mill. Only those with a wide experience of weaving in Indian Mills and a thorough practical knowledge of Sizing should apply. Pay Rs. 500 per mensem with free unfurnished quarters and medical attendance. Apply Box No. 707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A 22844

WANTED—BOMBAY REPRESENTATIVE for the CHITTAGONG CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES CO., LTD., Chittagong, on a monthly pay of Rs. 300 plus an office allowance of Rs. 175. The representative shall have to take charge of the distribution of the shares and commodities of the Company in the Bombay Presidency. Applications only from duly qualified candidates with references will be received by the MANAGING AGENTS before the 25th instant.
A 22834

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE (B) RAWALPINDI.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—In a Victoria between Grand Hotel and 5 Berth Alexandra Docks, 11-30 a.m. 7th March, YELLOW LEATHER POCKET CASE, containing English, Italian and Indian Currency Notes and indentification papers. Reward will be paid for return to AGENTS, LLOYD TRIESTINO.
PB 22845

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED a second-hand Horizontal couple compound condensing Rope driving, STEAM ENGINE, for 160 lbs. Boiler pressure, developing 350 to 400 I.H.P., economically, having cylinder, sizes H.P. 15in. to 16in. and L. P. 30in. to 32 in. and strokes 36 to 42. Revs. 80 to 90 p. m. Apply PRANJIVANDAS NARSILAL, c/o Kennedy House, Kennedy Bridge, Tel. No. 41679, or Moolji Jetha Market, Bambakhana.
K M886

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one such spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Public Auction for the following for the year 1925-26, commencing 1st April, 1925, will be held at the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1925, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

1. Right of skinning carcasses of animals.
2. Right of collecting fees from the Town Fish Market.

Those who are desirous of taking the above contracts are required to be present at the time of auction.

It will be in the discretion of the Municipality to accept or reject any bid.

The successful bidder shall have to pay on the spot the whole amount of his bid in case of auction sale of No. 1 and the 10 per cent. of the aggregate amount of his bid in case of auction sale of No. 2.

Contract conditions and other particulars can be inspected and obtained at the Secretary's Office on any working day during office hours.

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 6th March, 1925
22840

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st 1924.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. M. Fox who retires from office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 23rd to March 11th, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th February, 1925.

NOTE:—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, or Madras on and after March 23rd to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd February, 1925, to whom Dividend warrants will be posted.
274

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

BY THE PRESIDENT, DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

Programme of the stages of Election of:—

(1) the members of the School Board representing special interests and
(2) the remaining members of the School Board.

	Date and hour		Place.
	For Special interests	For remaining members.	
(1) Receipt of applications from candidates	On or before 23rd March 1925	On or before 23rd March 1925	Office of the Dtt Local Bd. Andheri.
(2) Receipt of Nomination papers.	15th April 1925 from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.	16th April 1925 from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Do.
(3) Scrutiny of Nomination papers and disposal of objections	15th April 1925 after 5 P. M. (no adjournment.)	16th April 1925 after 5 P.M. (no adjournment)	Do.
(4) List of valid nominations to be prepared under the president's signature and affixed in the President's Office.	15th April 1925 from 5 P.M. and after the scrutiny is completed.	16th April 1925, from 1 P.M. and after the scrutiny is completed	Do.
(5) Recording of votes.	23rd April 1925 from 2 P. M. to 5-30 P.M.	24th April 1925 from 2 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.	Do.
(6) Counting of votes.	23rd April 1925 after 5-30 P.M.	24th April 1925 after 5-30 P.M.	Do.

NOTE—The forms of nomination papers and voting papers can be obtained on application at this office.

E F GOMEZ,
President.
Bombay Suburban District Local Board.
Office of the District Local Board,
Gazdar Hall
Andheri 6th March, 1925.
22841

TENDERS.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1925, for the following:—

1. For shoeing Municipal bullocks during 1925-26.
2. For supplying Crushed Oorid and Bran during the year 1925-26.
3. For additions and alterations to the Town Vegetable market.

Tender forms, specifications, contract conditions, plans, etc., can be inspected and obtained at the Secretary's Office on any working day during Office hours.

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 6th March, 1925.
22839

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 324 of 1925.

Re: NATHALAL AMTHALAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gulalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, an adjudged ..... Insolvent.
Ex parte VADILAL CHUNILAL ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed NATHALAL AMTHALAL has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 9th day March, 1925.
K A BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,.
22848

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 224 of 1925.

Messrs. SHAMALDAS GYANCHAND, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAMDEO JASRAJ and another...Defendants.

To,

The 1st defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 10,650 with interest, costs and interest on judgment. You are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 24th day of March, 1925, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon and Take Notice that in default of your appearance of the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1925.

VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2286 Yusuf Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 3487 of 1924

SOOLTAN KHANU KHANUBHAI alias ..... Plaintiff.
V/s.
JSMAIL HOOSEIN, (2) ABDUL KARIM HOOSEIN, (3) AHMED MIYA HOOSEIN ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 5th day of March, 1924, it was inter alia ordered to be paid by the said Defendants a sum of Rs. 966-15-0.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 29th day of September, 1924, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants abovenamed, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house or two chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Custom Road in the Oart called Gaiwadi or Lohar Chawl outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 417 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5046 and 5047 and Street Nos. 374 and 375 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the property of Balgowan Hargowan, on the West by the Gaiwady aforesaid, on the North by the house of Hormasji Edulji and on the South by the property of Dhunji Hulwawalla.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous and this execution Warrant together with Sheriff's Poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein. Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale by a Judge's order dated the 14th January, 1925.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchased money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1925.
H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMAN
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
22847

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF GANGES SHIPPING CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the application of M. J. Mamojee, a creditor of above Company made before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. C. Ghosh in the High Court of Calcutta, the said Court has adjourned the application till the 14th day of April, 1925, on which date direction will be given for appointment of a LIQUIDATOR and for other directions mentioned in the summons filed in that application. All persons concerned in the winding up of the said Company may appear on that date before the said Court. Copies of the said application can be had from the undersigned on payment of regulated charges for same.

M. K. BOSE,
Attorney for the Company,
8, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
22843

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort. Bombay,
Tel. No. 2736.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1925, at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their sale room the following:—

On account and at the risk of the party concerned:—

4 Typewriters "Kappel" of superior quality.

4 Typewriters "A E G" of superior quality.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mamad Valji and Son of Chakla Street, Bombay:—

10 Cases Lamp Chimneys and 10 Cases Cups and Saucers.

By order of the bank and parties concerned:—

2 Cases Fancy Metal Ornaments, 1 Case Toys, 3 Cases Transfer Pictures, a lot of Armour and Section hose.

Miscellaneous:—Almyrah, Show Cupboard, Military Saddle.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
O. O. C. Jr.
Suit No. 2855 of 1924.

VADILAL PARSHOTAMDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs.
V/s.
(1) T. Sadashiv Tawker, (2) T. Kirpashankar Tawker, (3) T. Jugannath Tawker, and (4) Shikharchand Savalal Javeri ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vadilal Parshotamdas, Nagardas Parshotamdas and Jivalal Oojamshey, the Plaintiffs in the above suit and in pursuance of the liberty reserved to them in that behalf by the Decree of the High Court in the abovementioned Suit dated the 16th December, 1924, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned Jewellery by Public Auction at their rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the defendants in the abovementioned suit.

PARTICULARS OF JEWELLERY.

One Diamond Necklace with one Pearl and 9 Emeralds.
Two Diamond Rings.

The above Jewellery will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

For further particulars applications should be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at their office at 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect tair ground and fees from cattle dealers and and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1925 to 31st March 1926) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort market, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish, and mutton markets, Null Bazar Lakme Road fish market, Colaba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar fish market, Kamatipura market Parel Ferguson Road fish market Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable market at Colaba, Ferguson Road Parbhadevi Elphinstone Road and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF FULL CHROME WASHERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for Messrs. Pratab Pandit and Co., Managing Agents of the Western India Tanneries, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, on account and risk of Mr. C. B. Suratwala:—

2,200 lbs. of full Chrome Washers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SAFES AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Messrs S. B. Billimoria and Seth Shantidas Astikaran Liquidators George Gahagan & Co. Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street the following:—

One large and one small Iron Safes on stand, writing tables, chairs, dining table, cupboards etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S STOCK-IN-TRADE, GOOD-WILL, ETC. OF THE EASTERN WATCH CO. NEAR FIRE BRIGADE STATION, HORNBY ROAD.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Charles E. Vogel (Insolvent) traded in the name of the Eastern Watch Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th March, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the shop premises near Fire Brigade Station, Hornby Road, Fort, the following::—

All the stock-in-trade consisting of a big lot of gold and silver wrist and pocket watches, chronographs, clocks, alarm and musical time-pieces of the best Swiss and American makes, silk and leather straps, rich lewellery, rolled gold and gold chains, Milanese, broaches, pins ear-rings, pendants, lockets, bangles, sleeve-links, wrist chains, expanding bracelets, silver pendants, pencils, cigarette holders, wrist chains, ivory elephants, safety razors, hair cutting machines, gramophones, goggles, electric bells, Mariner's compasses etc., etc.

and

The goodwill of the said firm.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-DAY 4, 6, 8 & 10

"SAFETY LAST" has proved such a tremendous success that the management have decided to continue it for another week. This will enable those people who have missed it an opportunity to see this great laughter event—and there are many who want to see it again.

HAROLD LLOYD IN SAFETY LAST

The World's greatest comedian in the funniest picture ever filmed.

HAROLD LLOYD.

Pathe Gazette. Felix in Bone Age;
Prices: Rs. 3-6, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-4; Re. 1-8 As. 12, and As. 6 (Including Tax).
Booking Office is open at the Theatre between 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

CINE MADELEINE

GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS
Presents THIS WEEK
A DOUBLE PROGRAMME
HINDUSTHAN FILMS' CHOICEST FILMS
LANKADAHAN
AND
PRADUMNA
OR
KRISHNA KUMAR
Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Extra Show at 3 p.m.
Daily Four Shows at 5-7-9-11- p. m.

CINEMA Majestic

GIRGAUM.
Presents This Week!
SARASWATI'S SOCIAL FILM
APPROVED BY ALL.
SOCIAL PIRATES
OR
MUMBAINI MOHINI
TIME—Sat. Sun. Holiday Begins at 3 p.m.
Week-Days Begins at 5 P.M.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
Wed. 11th March 1925, at (3 p. m.) Noon.
SAWASHAYAKALOLL
Saturday, 14th March 1925 at (8-30 p. m.)
NAND-KUMAR.
Sunday, 15th March 1925, at (3 p. m.) Noon
SAUBHADRA.
Manager.

BRANCHES:
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1, THAKORDWAR, 11, JUMA MUSJID, SHAIK MEMON STREET.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 9.

S S Andijk, Hartdlet, Hamburg.
S S Jalajyote, Snowdon, Rangoon.
S S Knowsley Hall, Jones, Hull.

DEPARTURES.

March 10.

S S Maplegrove, Shaddich, Liverpool.
S S City of Simla Parker, Liverpool.
S S Khosrou, Constantine, Rangoon.
S S Nizam, Maclean, Angerhead.
S S Arao, Sutherland, Mahomerah.
S S Tracone, Piper, Antwerp.
S S Trantenfels, Carstons, Karachi.

LOADING.

March 9.

Steamer Barbarigo for Calcutta.
Steamer Haggensgate for Port Said.
Steamer Sardinia for China and Japan.
Steamer Hakodare Maru or China & Japan.
Steamer City of Genoa for Liverpool.
Steamer Karoa for Durban .
Steamer Jalajyoti for Rangoon.
Steamer Wildenfels for Hamburg.

S S Andijk:—The E D Sassoon Company's steamer Andijk, 4036 tons, Captain G C Hertdelet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalajyoti, 2689 tons, Captain F Snowdon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Knowsley Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Knowsley Hall 3039 tons, Captain Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Khosrou:—The T M Company's steamer Khosrou, 2491 tons, Captain A Constantine will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S S Maplegrove:—The G T Company's steamer Maplegrove, 2398 tons, Captain W Shaddich, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Tracarne:—The B I S N Company's steamer Tracarne, 2678 tons, Captain T Piper, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S City of Simla:—The City Line steamer City of Simla, 5989 tons, Captain F W Parker, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS,

(MONDAY, March 9, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wildenfels 3794, K'chi N.F. L Edwards.
2 Devanha 4785, Hamburg, M M & Co.
2 Caledonia, London, 14/3/25, P & O S N Co.
3 Massilia, Liverpool, 11/3, Graham T Co.
4 Rotenfels, Hamburg, N.F., T M Co. wards Ltd.
5 Aquileia, 4207, Genoa, 15/3, L Triestino.
6 City of Simla, 5943, K'chi, 5/3, K N and Co.
11 City of Hongkong, 6127 K'chi 18/3 K N & Co.
13 Karoa 3607 Africa 18/3, M M & Co.
17 Egremont 5258 N York, 17/3 Vol. Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
5 City of Milan, 2558, Dunkirk, 5/3, K N & Co.
7 Goalpara, 3216, Cal, 11/3, M M & Co.
8 Tacoma Maru, 3642, Kobe, 15/3, O S K.
9 Lahore, Kobe, 9/3/25, M M and Co.
12 & 13 Ceylon Maru, Kobe, 11/3/25, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Haijin Maru, 27/9, Osaka, 15/3, N Y K.
C & R Cormara, 2973, K'chi, N.F., M M and Co.
F Hakadate Maru, 3254 Kobe, 15/3 N Y Kaisha.
H Bankura, Busreh, (not fixed), M M & Co.
K Shaka Maru, 3385, N.F., N.F., O S Kaisha.
L/M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
P Burmese Prince, 3034, Dunkirk, N.F., Grahams Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Moren due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Poona due about 12th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 17th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 22nd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Lahore, due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macbride due about 13th March Agent J F Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wolfsberg due about 14th March, Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.
Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.
Wardenfels due about 29th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tanenfels due about 20th March, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Atna due about 15th March, Agent Graham T. Co.
Benares due about 20th March, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Schiedjk due about 26th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th March, Agent L T Co.
Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.
Barbarigo due about 7th March, Agent L. T. Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kosmo due about 18th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Arcturus due about 9th March, Agent Volkart Bros.
Algic due about 7th March, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Akita Maru due about 21st March, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru due about 14th March, Agent N. Y. Kaisha.
Tottori Maru due about 17th March, Agent N. Y. Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, due about 30th March Agent O. S. Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due about 26th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapora due about 4th April Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

9-3-25.

S S Egremont for New York:—10 cwt cardamoms, H S Tata & Co.; 1 pot Rose Oil, G Sachidina & Co.; 821 cwt gum karaya, N Mulji & Co. 8000 cwt castor seed, Strasus & Co. Ltd.; 50 bales cotton waste, B Meyer & Co. 100 cwt gum Assafoetida, E Virjee & Co.; 100 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee & Co. 50 cwt. sandalwood, E Virjee & Co. 2000 cwt myraballams, Kalyandas Bros.; 4000 cwt myraballams, P Mathuradas & Co. Ld.

S S Egremont for Philadelphia:—14 bales goat hair, Deccan Trading Co Ld.; 9 bales cow tail hair, Deccan Trading Co. Ld.. 36 bales cotton waste, I A H Moosa Ld.

S S Hartfield for New York:—2 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Shipping A Ld.; 100 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi.

S S Caledonia for London:—76 bales hemp, G Jethanand; 8 bales wool, G Jethanand; 10 bales cow hides tanned, V Madhavjee & Sons; 9 bales cow hides tanned, H M Edwards & Co. 2 bales goat skins tanned, H M Edwards & Co.; 3 bales wolves fur skins, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 1 bales jackal raw fur skins, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 1 bales samachas fur cat skins, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 14 bales goat skins tanned, L Hassam. 18 bales sheep skins tanned, L Hassam; 6 bales cow hides tanned, L Hassam; 30 cwt fishmaws, H A Mahomed & Sons.

S S Caledonia for London:—15 bundles woollen carpets, A S Valioff; 1 case cotton curtains, D Chellaram; 10 case cotton curtains, Pohoomal Bros.; 15 bales goat skins tanned, T P Veloo Mistry; 1 bale sheep skins tanned, T P Veloo Mistry; 2 cases cotton curtains K Chellaram; 4 bales cow hides tanned, J Rahimtoola; 1 bale coton curtains T Parashram; 16 bundles fox skins (for furs, H A Ebrahimoff. 24 bales cow hides tanned, A Aldoola & Co. 23 bales cow hides tanned, Aziz & Co. 37 bales Aloe Fibre A Durst, 500 cwt kurdi seed, A Durst; 19 cwt gum tragacanth M H Dehdashti 38 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 43 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 7 bundles lamb skins (for furs) H A Aminoff; 18 cwt fishmaws, R Dhanji & Co.; 20 bales goat skins raw, Haji N & Haji Eisa; 76 casks wet salted goat skins, Haji N & Haji Eisa; 8 bundles pole cat skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff. 28 bundles woollen carpets H A M Showal; 32 bundles lamb skins (for furs), H A M Showal; 175 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy 8 boxes cotton prints, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld. 1 case printed cotton goods, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld. 5 bales kharsak fur skins, Cox & King's Shipping A Ltd.; 5 bales kharsak fur skins, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 4 bales civil cat fur skins, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld.; 3 civil cat fur skins, Leopard fur skins, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld..

S S Caledonia for Gibralter:—1 bale cotton carpets, L Ramchand.

S S City of Hongkong for Hull:—9760 cwt. wheat Ralli Bros.; 11200 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros. 7200 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Devanha for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton fly, Khimjee Visram & Co. 1174 cwt gingelly oil cake, M Somjee; 150 bales hemp, H Govindji; 5 bales hmp, W Lathan & Co. Ld.; 119 bales cotton fly, H E Bode & Sons; 275 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co.; 55 bales cotton Khimji Visram & Co.; 1074 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 160 bales hemp, D M Doongaji; 880 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand & Co. Ltd.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—160 bales cotton fly, B Meyer & Co. 100 bales cotton waste, W Pavri & Co. 110 bales cotton, B Cursondas & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 166 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 330 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 1999 cwt teel seed, Ralli Bros.; 1500 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 2300 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Rotenfels for Ghent:—165 bales cotton, J A Beghie & Co. Ld.

S S Burmese Prince for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

S S Burmese Prince for Hull:—6900 cwt. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Missilia for Liverpool—28 bales wool. The Bombay Co. Ld.. 6 bales wool, Noor Mahmed Vazir; 50 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 130 bales hemp, Reyenia Bros. 10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 50 bales cotton, Lyon Lord & Co. 155 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi 30 bales wooll G Jethanand.

S S Missilia for Marseilles:—165 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

S S Missilia for Philadelphia:—69 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S City of Simla for Liverpool:—28 bales goat hair, K A Mohamed; 1 bale cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Trecarrel for Antwerp:—210 cwt. gum Arabic, S Chapsey & Co. 69 cwt gum karaya S Chapsey & Co. 220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. 55 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Trecarrel for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.; 330 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 160 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Trecarrel for Ghent—200 bales cotton, B Karsondas & Co. 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Tacoma Maru for Hongkong:—25 cwt Shark fins, S H Joshi & Co.; 82 cwt Shark fins R Dhanji & Co.; 30 cwt fishmaws, R Dhanji & Co. 1½ cwt ivory, P L Bakliwal; 12 cwt. raisir, A Hoosein & Co. 3 cwt almonds, A Hoosein & Co.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton, S Hemraj & Co. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld

S S Alipore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld..

S S Alipore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co. 500 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co.

S S Ceylon Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Ceylon Maru for Yokhama:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Ceylon Maru for Moji—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Ceylon Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Saka Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton G Dossa & Co. 1500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld

S S Saka Maru for Yokaichi:—600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Saka Maru for Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

IMPORT.

9-3-25.

S S Gharinda from Rangoon, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—

From Rangoon:—499 casks lubricating oil, 80 bags white cholu, 1000 bags cotton seed, 106354 bags rice, 110 packages pig lead, 86 bundles jute old gunnies, 55 pieces block tin.

S S Barala from Koweit. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

From Koweit:—58 bundles specie.
From Bahrein:—36 bundles specie.
From Lingah:—23 bundles specie.
From Bunder Abbas:—1 bundles specii, 7 jottas cotton, 24 cases Assafoetida.
From Muskut:—9 bundles specie, 346 bags dates,
From Verawal:—238 bales cotton, 1 bundle specie.
From Busrah:—5 bundles skins, 156 bundles dates, 4053 baskets dates.
From Mohamerah:—16 baskets dates.
From Bushire:—65 bundles dates, 9 bundles skins. 11 bags L. seeds, 333 bags gum.
From Ormara:—31 bundles mats.
From Karachj:—95 bags sugar, 50 bags potatoes.

S S Ormara from Calcutta. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

From Calcutta:—4 cases lubricating oil, 423 bales Hessian cloth, 335 bales gunnis bags 423 bales hessian cloth, 335 bales gunnies bags, 90 bales hessian twine, 80 bales tibet wool, 122 chests Tea, 2431 bags rice, 130 bags cement, 345 bags betel nuts, 19 bags cardamoms, 5 jottas cardamoms, 40 coils copper wire, 48 bundles paper, 12 bundles brass pipes, 143 coils manilla rope, 100 bundles old gunnies, 16 kegs paint, 998 drums boiled oil, 63 cases door bolts, 23 cases Aniline dyes, 100 cases aluminium circles.

From Calicut:—337 baskets dry ginger, 73 robbins dry ginger, 68 bales cotton, 17 chests Tea, 186 half chests tea, 24 cases tea, 13 cases Aniline dyes, 116 jottas coir yarn, 168 jottas coir rope, 7 coils coir rope, 66393 hal bricks, 460 pieces planks, 34 bundles vengawood bark, 46 bags turmeric, 30 bags pepper, 429 bags copra, 2865 bags cocoanuts,

From Badagara:—658 bags copra, 436 bags cocoanuts, 16 bundles old gunnies.

From Tellicherry:—1467 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—14 bundles sandalwood, 25 bundles coir yarn, 27 bundles coir fibre, 35 bags copra, 24 bags pepper, 27 bags soap nuts 1579 bags cocoanuts.

From Mangalore:—13 bundles coir yarn, 140 bundles coir rope, 8 bundles coir fibre, 141 bags coffee, 34 bags supari, 75 bags copra, 146 bags cocoanuts.

From Colombo—18 no. empty cylinders.

S S Jalavihar from Moulmein. Agents The Scindia S N Co. Ltd. and Reduced:—

From Moulmein:—3730 pieces teak posts and planks, 70719 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—4 cases silk yarn, 27154 bags Rice.

From Colombo:—81 bags Tea, 43 bags Arecanuts, 112 bales mattress fibre, 34 cases cuttle fish, 326 bundles old gunnoes.

S S Aras from Abadan. Agents Shaw Wallace & Co.:—

From Abadan:—4831.4 tons Liquid Fuel in bulk.

S S Alipore from Kobe. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—

From Kobe:—200 bales cotton sheeting 40 bales cotton yarn, 69 bales glassware, 10 cases porcelain, 50 bags dry ginger, 25 bags star aniseed.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, March 10, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4-23—Wadia G and Co, Cox and Co, H. Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4308-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanhadibai and onther, Bapulal Balkrishna and another, Malvi M R & Co.

2271-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co, Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.

3727-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Karsondas, Karsondas Huragwan and others, Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J, Amarchand and M.

1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.

1026-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.

4515-25—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Nalubhai Shah v Mohanlal Lalji.

293-23—Captain and V, Singji Sunderji and ors v Jiwan Ramchandra and ors. Thakoredas and D.

586-23—Mulla and M, Labhdeni v The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charandas Ukeda and another, Malvi M R and Co.

4937-23—Thakoredas and Co, Sunderabai, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

2336-24—Mulla and M, Cassumalli Sarafali Versilalji and another Jafferbhai Kanji, Viraj Lal and Co.

1790-23—Mehta L and Co, Lalubhai Lilachand Moosaji Jafferji, Chitnis K and M.

1582-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaoker, Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

1549-23—Pandia and Co, Rutanlal Balchand Agarwalla, Ratilal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

4413-25—Little and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd., Jaisinghbhai Mohanlal Dalal and another, Crawford B and Co.

4701-23—Dayfalji and Co, Jivanlal Manilal v Patel Jugjiwan Chaganlal Mehta L and Co.

3654-23—Merwanji K and Co Mulji Ranchod Ved v Hemchand Mohanlal, Kanga and Co

3817-23—Thakoredas and Co, Madanlal Gopalji v Brutel and Co, Captain and V.

788-24—Captain and V, The Union Bank of India Ltd, Khan Bahadur Kassam Rahimtoola and others, Dastur and Co., Tyabji D and Co

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

3140-21—Sabnis G and S, Hirachand Ramchand and another v Gautamchand Bhaichand, Dharamsi D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

997-24—Divekar and B, Keshav Anant Khot v The United Refineries (Burma) Ltd. and another, Jamsedji R and D.

4322-24—Unwalla P and P, Rayenia Bros. v N P Sagar and Co. Rege and S.

3635-24—Daphtary F and D, Narayen Anant Desai v Dadaji Narayen Sawant, Dharamsi D and Co.

772-24—Kanga and Co, Hurmukhrai Rumnarayen v Girdharilal Balabux, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3623-24—Mantri and Co, Husseinally Mulla Noorudin v Mulla Mahomedally Mulla Buxubhai and Co, Shamrao M and H.

3627-24—Vachha and Co., Ismail Gafoor Cassum v Esoof Ismail Killedar, Dastur and Co.

935-24—Motichand and D, Jesinghbhai M Dalal v Jethalal D Sanghani, N D Bhatt.

470-24—Craigie B and Co, Gorjo Ltd v L Gordhandas and Co., Mehta L and Co.

3911-24—Pandia and Co, Messrs. Daulatram Khubchand v Gopala Giri and another, Ramanlal and H.

4011-24—Unwalla P and P, Burjorji Mancherji Mistri v Darabji Edulji Shroff, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4137-24—Mantri and Co, Asmabai Adamji Babooji and another, Hiralal and Co, Hiralal and Co.

4139-24—Dabholker and J, Laxmidas Goculdas Dossa v Ismail Gaffoor Kasum, Vachha and Co.

4154-24—Khambatta and Co, Mancherji H Kanarana and Co, v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4165-24—Thakoredas and D Hariyeshrai L Daulatjada v Jehangir Hormasji Mody, Khandwalla and Chh.

3523-24—N C Dalal and Co, Maganlal Chumilal Ghia v Chimanlal Mohanlal, Surajmal and Co.

3524-24—Vachha and Co, Mahomedalli Hakimji Bai Amtoobai, Tayaballi A. Dodiwalla, Khandwalla and Chh.

2972-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Aba v P S Nunes, Rele and Co.

2495-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chaganlal and Co. v C A Gayar and Co., Daphtary F and D, Rele and Co.

3195-24—Ramanlal and H, Mistri Narsey Pragji v Kalyanji Odhavji Bhatt and another, Wadia G and Co.

2007-21—Mehta L and Co, M A Patharia v Ismail Shaikh Javerbhai and another, Manilal and K.

3444-23—Matubhai J and M, Currimbhai Lalji Sujan and Co. v Jamal Bros Co Ld., Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

69-22—Mulji P P, Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.

628-22—Captain and V, Ahmed Abdulla Hasan v Abdul Gaffar Haji Ali Akbar Mirza and another, Payne and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji, Raghunath Dutaji Walkar and another, Judah and S.

250-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kallianji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.

270-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Dattabhai Kriparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

397-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

501-22—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Jiwan Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D.

410-22—Surajmal and Co., Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G. Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

488-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co., Kakulbhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godiraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

479-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

5099-22—Jehangir G and B, Bhikhaiji and another, vs Pestonji Nuserwanji Surati and others, Matubhai J and M, In Person.

5774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Biharilal Kunjilal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.

4977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co. Ltd., Bhikhubhai

990-22—Pandia and Co, Velji Devsi v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji v Meghji Jeth and Co, Ramanlal and Co., Raghvaya N & Co.

4143-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhumatker and another, v Ganpat Pundik Dhumatkar and others, Rele and Co., Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1077-24—Dastur and Co, Loolvabibi widow and another, Khalid bin Mahomed Abdul Wadid and another, Payne and Co.

2847-24—S A Trabji, Shivlal Rath, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Xamanlal and H.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3778-24—Merwanji K and Co, Gorio Ltd v Vithaldas Meghji, Tyabji D and Co.

3433-24—Kanga and Co, Vadilal Chunilal v Samirmal and Co., Malvi M R & Co.

3668-24—Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

4111-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Epg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Vinayak Nilkanth Joshi, Amin and D.

LONG CAUSES.

4548-23—Madhowji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedalli and Co.

4119-24—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Kader Moulvi Umer Miya v Haji Ismail Ahmed and another, Captain and V.

4401-23—Payne and Co, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R and D

4419-23—Payne and Co, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R and D.

2524-24—Jamsetji R and D, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Payne and Co.

2826-24—Jamsedji R and D, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody and another, Jehangir G and B, Payne and Co.

1276-19—Payne and Co., Hirabai v Javervahu and others, Soonderdas and Co., Dallas and Co.

1348-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Amtuz Zarabai v Sherifabai and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Matubhai J and M, Little and Co.

2081-23—Amin and D, Umar Haji Esmail v Rahimbhoy Kassambhoy, Daphtary F and D.

S C Ct 828/11976-23—Kharas and Co, Darashah H Printer v Ahmed Sulleman Dinath Payne and Co.

1730-23—Purnanand C and J, Manecklal Nanabhoy and anr v Nanabhoy Anupram and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

1986-23—Mehta L and Co, Shing Poonja Kothari v Ramprasad Jagennath, Tyabji D and Co.

3045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Rai Bahadur Kallianmal Tillockchand v Thakersydas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.

4369-24—Motichand and D, Mukundrao Sadashiv v Rustomji Shapurji Ratpitia and others, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

3258-23—Mulla and M, Shavux C Cambatta v Burjorji P Gharda, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE

351-23—P. Chrystal and Co., Sangildas Jesiram and others, Bhaishanker K and G, Motichand and D.

REFERENCES.

L A R 30-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sir Dorab J Tata and ors, Wadia G and Co.

L A R 8-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and ors, Payne and Co, Smetham B and L.

L A R 29-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Ambaji Gangaram and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Little and Co.

L A R 16-23—Do. Do. Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia, Daphtary F and D.

L A R 48-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Jancooverbai.

L A R 10-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Mrs Annie Ferreira and ors.

L A R 46-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v The Trustees of Jehangir Nusserwanji Wadia Charitable Dispensary at Mahim.

L A R 4-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Mariambai.

LONG CAUSES.

4324-24—Mehta L and Co, Messrs. Mehta L and Co, Framroze Hormusji Ghadially and others, Wadia G and Co, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

1470-24—Patell and E, The Great Western Electrical Engineering and T Co v Chotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4307-24—Nanu H and Co, Narayandas Venkatidas v Popatlal Mulchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

5330-24—Vachha and Co, Pherojshah Nusserwanji Mehta v The Prospectus Mills Ltd and anr, Payne and Co.

2981-24—Mehta L and Co., L Gordhandas and Co., W J Burrows, Mulla and M.

2545-24—Edgelow G W and Co., The Bharat Spg. and Wf. Co. Ltd., Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

251-23—Kanga and Co., Ramsukhdas Gordhandas v Haribux, Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.

4547-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kacharabhai Maganlal v Thakordas Maganlal, Khandwalla and Chh.

In Re Ind Arb Act—Judah and S, Re Lalji Lakhdir v Umersey Hansraj and ors, Motichand and D.

In Re Ind Arb Act, Wadia G and Co, Re Laxmibai v Bhat Naranji Mulji, Mehta L and Co.

O S 3328-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Shivji and anr v Khimji Shamji and ors, Daphtary F and D, Unwalla P and P

3350-19—Mulla and M, Goculdas Dossa and Co., Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtary F and D.

In Re Ind. Co.'s Act.—Bhaishanker K and G, Re Simpson Firth and Co. Ltd., v Rustomji F Kerawalla, Dallas and Co., Little and Co

In Re Ind. Co.'s Act.—Shroff and I, The Phoenix Taxi and T Service Ltd., N H Moos, Mulla and M.,

FOR FRAMING AND TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

592-24—Sabnis G and S, Balkrishna Pandurang Samant Parulker v Mahadeo Yeshwant Khanolker and ors, Dabholker and J.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revram Agaram v Bhagseth Balseth and anr, Rustomji and G.

1795-23—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Dwarkanath Vaman and others, Dabholker and J

3824-24—Payne and Co, Dameder Haridas and Co v M Bhagwandas, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 53.

LONG CAUSES.

2891-23—Merwanji K and Co, Ved and Sopher v Babulal Bhogilal and Co., and another, Shah and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2133-24—Mohile P and G, Ratilal Tribhowandas Thacker v Manilal Maganlal and others, Bhaishanker K and G, Motichand and D.

3186-24—Do. Do. Manilal Maganlal v. Do.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

4442-24—Thakoredas and Co, Ramjiwan Haribhagat v Jamnadas Chhaganlal, Mohile P and G.

LONG CAUSES.

3906-23—Manubhai and Co, Shamrao Sokarji Mankar v Holland Bombay Trading Co. Ltd., Ardeshir H D and Co.

4567-23—Dabholker and J, Sulemahomed Hari Haroon v Abdul Latiff Haji Haroon, Matubhai J and M.

4098-23—Rele and Co, Joseph Braz De Mello v J L Miranda, Ferreira and V.

4881-23—Mulla and M, Kharshed Framji Nariman v The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and another, Crawford B and Co.

4954-23—Pandia and Co, Nanji Khetsey, Vrajlal Mona and Hansraj Mona, Dubash and Co.

3870-23—Malvi M R and Co, Jtiha Dooji and Co., Thakur Kanji Dooji Bhatia, Patell and Co.

4834-23—Dastur and Co, Huseinbhai Mahomedbhai Choonawalla v The American Medico and General Commercial Association, Mulla and M.

4464-23—Payne and Co, Nowlaji Vardhaji v Sha Dhanrup Vanaji and others.

4732-23—Madhavji and Co, Hatimbhai Gulamhusin Bros, Mahomed Issabhai and another, Rustomji and G.

3892-23—Payne and Co, The Bombay Cotton Co. v Jegopal Premsagar Madhavji and Co, Amarchand and M.

1180-23—Malvi M R and Co, Chuharmal Mahansing, Bukshi Joharsingh.

4050-23—Craigie B and C, Bibi Khatiza sultan, The Calendar Mfg. Co. Kanga and Co.

4622-23—Shams A Tyabji, Bai Anpurnabai v Anandrao Gampatrao, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4029-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jamnadas Merarji v Harjiwandas Chunilal Shroff, Motubhai J and M.

4799-23—Motichand and D, Vadilal Sarabhai v Khimchand Maganlal, Daphtary F and D.

3582-23—Jamsedji R and D, Chaturbai v The Sia Waghji Wardhwan Camp Mfg. Co. Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

3683-23—Mulla and M, Vithaldas Vakanji and another. Do. Do.

2773-23—Ferreira and V, Vassanji Purshotam Jamnadas Ranchoddas, Bhimji and Co.

2632-24—Purnanand C and J, The Official Assignee of Bombayv Mansukh Chandulal and another, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Divison Court No. 37.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3024-24—Dallas and Co, Jaiji H Pestan v Jamash, Haji Bandeally Ramji and Co., Payne and Co.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

412-23—Craigie B and C, The Century Spng. and Mfg. Co Ltd, Elias Reuben, Patell and E.

537-23—Captain and V, Lydia Chis., Mathair, Vice Consul, Mulla and M.

4089-24—Clubb and Co, Manchershaw Nusserwanji Panwalla Motiram V 't Kirtikar, Andrade and C.

1642-23—Motichand and D, Ramji Ladha, Hirji Ghelabhai and another, Mahomedali and Co

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 670
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 725
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 710

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 210

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.76-1/2
London—Paris Frcs. 91.45
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.00
London—Rome Liras 116.00
London—Berlin Marks—

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was quiet.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 9.

Bank's selling T T Ready 31/32
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/32
Bank's selling T T March 15/16
Bank's buying T T March 1/6
Bank's selling T T April 29/32
Bank's buying T T April 31/32
Bank's selling T T May 27/32
Bank's buying T T May 15/16
Bank's selling T T June 13/16
Bank's buying T T June 7/8
Bank's selling T T July 13/16
Bank's buying T T July 7/8

London, Mar. 7.

Rentes 3 per cent. 47 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying —Steady.
Interest day to day loans 2 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th instant.

London 7th Paris Exchange	91.60
London 7th Warsaw Exchange	21.75
London 7th Belgium Exchange	93.38
London 7th Athens Exchange	312.50

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 9.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 3/16
Fcs. Demand.	672
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	156
Shanghai	209 1/2
Japan	113 1/4
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 7.

Stockholm	17.71
Christiania	31.24
Amsterdam	11.94
Switzerland	24.78
Belgium	93.90
Athens	314.50

Cuban Sugar 15 March Sellers.

London, Mar. 7.

Exchange on London in Paris 91.60
Exchange on London in Germany 20,025,000m.
Exchange on London in Italy 116.95

New York, Mar. 7.

Demand Bills 4.76.25

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 7.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 7/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes 18 1/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 9.

3 Months 3¾ per cent.
3 Months 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6½ per cent.
1 Month 6½ per cent.
3 Months 6½ per cent.
6 Months 6 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET.—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 3/8 unchanged.
Victoria Bonds 4 per cent. ...91 1/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 1/2 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £77 7/16 unchanged.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 9.

5½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/5
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1927-47 Rs. 94
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/1
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/10
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust tdue 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET—Firm.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 9.

The Share Market remained closed to-day on account of the settlement day.

SHARES.

London, Mar. 7.

Hongkong Bank £138 Exdividend.
Chartered Bank £21 1/2
National Bank £47 1/4
P. & O. Bank £11 1/2
Eastern Bank £6 1/2

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th March, 1925.

Cotton	2379 Bales.
Wheat	8469 Cwts
Linseed	15616 „
Rape, etc.	3262 „
Gingellyseed	4279 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	2457 „
Castorseed	5936 „
Rice	12841 „
Myrabollams	3009 „
Cottonseed	11054 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	2209 „
Juwar	134 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	388 „
Bajri	5419 „
Coal	537 Tons.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 3/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 1/2 xd. unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 57 1/8 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 48 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4xd. unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57 5/8 xd. unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, March 9.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/12/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/13/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/13/0
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/13/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/11/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/11/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/5/0

London, March 8.

Bar gold ready s. 86-8
Silver ready d. 32-3
Silver forward d. 32-0

TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. Price rose more from absence of sellers than from pressure to buy. The Market likely to move within narrow limit.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 9.

Ready:—21-13 3

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagan	21-13-3			21-13-3
Chaitra	21-15-3			21-15-3

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—0—0
Chaitra 0—4—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER

Bombay, March 9.

Ready:—73-11-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Fagan	73-7-0	73-11-0		73-11-0
Chaitra	73-3-0	73-5-0		73-5-0

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—0—0
Chaitra 1—5—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 9.

To-day Reuter reported 4 to 10 points higher n New York futures. The market improved on some buying and short covering. Loverpool has been reported 5 to 7 poins up. The position of the market was very strong.

Messrs: Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 7th instant as under.

"Large exports offset speculative selling in anticipation of showers in South?West."

Ts regards American markets, prices in our opinion have fairly advanced and we look for a set-back in the near future. At the same time there are reports of scattered showers of rains in the Western position of the Belt and the markets may therefore within the next few days depress under the influence of this factor.

The local market in the meantime maintains its firm attitude and prices have substantially advanced under fairly general buying by Bazar operators.

In sympathy with a rise in tew York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 483, i.e., Rs. 3 higher than Saturday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. Going down by half a rupee the prices advanced to Rs. 485 on buying by Commission Houses and jobbers. Around this level shroffs sold and the market receded to Rs. 483½ but again recovered to Rs. 485 on buying by other shroffs and closed at the same rate. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 494 and gradully advanced to Rs. 496½ on Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 496. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 487 and advanced to Rs. 488½ on scattered buying. On selling by Commission Houses and Japanese Exporters the market eased to Rs. 486½ and closed at Rs. 487½.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 469½ and improved to Rs. 470½ on general buying. On selling by Shroffs the market gave way to Rs. 468 but again recovered to Rs. 470 and closed at the same rate. F.G. Bengal March, May and July were quoted Rs. 433, Rs. 434 and Rs. 440 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday and Japan Exporters were buying sparingly. About 4000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 9.

Fully Good Broach April–May	487 1/2
„ „ „ July–Aug.	498 1/2
Fully Good Bengal March	435 1/2
„ „ „ May	436 1/2
„ „ „ July	444
Fine Oomra March	472

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 9.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	457	447	432
M. G. Oomra No. 3	485	475	465
M. G. Broach	517	510	502
M. G. Khandesh	478	468	453

E L COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 9.

Fully Good Broach April–May	485
„ „ „ July/August	496
Fully Good Bengal March	432
„ „ „ May	434
Fine Oomra March	470
Good Southerns May/June	500

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 9.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.	
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..
„	Fine M.G.	..	435/40	..
„	F.G.M.G.	415/25	..	..
Sindh	Punjab Fine M.G.	..	435	..
„	F.G.M.G.	415/25	..	..
Punjab	Americans MG.	500/10	..	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	450/60	475/80	..
Nagpur	.. .. ..	450/60	475/80	..
Yeotmal	.. Fine M.G.	445	465/70	..
Pulgaon	.. „ „	455/50	465/75	..
Dhamangaon	„ „	440/5	455/65	..
Amraoti	.. „ „	435/45	465/70	..
Khamgaon-Akola	„ „	440/45	465/70	..
Mulkapur	„ „	415/20	450/45	..
Khandesh	„ „	410/20	440	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	500/5 March	
„	Fully Good „	..	..	+23/25
Muthia	Fine „	..	..	+13/14
„	F.G.M.G.	415/20	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..	..
Westerns	„	475/95	..	..
„	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	510/15	..	..
Cambodia	„	545/60	..	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

9th March 1925.

New York Market, 7th March 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
25.60	Mar.	25.70	+10
25.82	May	25.90	+08
25.76	Jul.	26.10	+04
25.35	Oct.	25.42	+07

New York Spot on 6th March, 25.95 —10; New Orleans 25.75 —25.

New York Spot 7th March, 26.05 +10; New Orleans 25.90 +.15.

Telegraphic market advices:—Small but steady market.

May highest 25.99 (11.47 a.m.), lowest .32 (10.16 a.m.), range .17 pointe.

Liverpool Market, 7th March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.95	Mar.			14.02	+07
13.99	May	14.00+01	14.02+03	14.05	+06
13.98	July	14.02+04		14.05	+07
13.64	Oct.			13.69	+05
	Egyptian				
32.05	May			32.85	+80
30.10	July			30.90	+80

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m.: No precipitation, Western belt cloudy. Rain expected Western belt on Sunday.

(2) Cabled 12.25 p.m.:—Spot sales 15,000, includes 6,000 late Friday. Some Continental buying, fair trade fixing call sales.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Hope of rain in Texas checking immediate advance in market. Extremely strong position. Advise buying."

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 15,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200.
Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal standard 14.31 large business.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 36.25

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

Liverpool, Mar. 9.

Mar.	14.18+.6
Mar.	14.08+.6
July	14.14+.9
Aug.	13.97+.6
Sep.	13.86+.6
Oct.	13.76+.7
Nov.	13.63+.5
Jan.	13.58+.3

EGYPTIANS.

May	33.45+.60
July	31.50+.60
Jan.	24.45+40

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

Scinde Good	11.80
Scinde Fully Good	11.70
Scinde Fine	12.10
Bengal Good	11.40
Bengal Fully Good	11.80
Bengal Fine	12.20
Oomra Good	11.95
Oomra Fully Good	12.35
Oomra Fine	12.75
Broach Good	12.15
Broach Fully Good	12.55
Broach Fine	12.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

March	34.50	+.80
April	30.60	+.80
May	32.85	+.80
June	31.90	+.80
July	30.90	+.80
August	30.00	+.75
September	28.80	+70
October	27.60	+.65
November	25.00	+.40
December	24.40	+.40
January	24.05	+.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 7.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
March	14.02	+.7
April	14.01	+.7
May	14.05	+.6
June	14.03	+.6
July	14.05	+.7
August	13.91	+.5
September	13.80	+.5
October	13.69	+.5
November	13.58	+.3
December	13.56	+.4
January	13.50	+.5
February	13.45	+.5
March	13.41	+.5

Tone;—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Mar. 7.

Total in Sight 12,790,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 312,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 239,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply 4,266.000 Bales.
Other Visible Supply 159,000 Bales.
Total Sales 57,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales 1,100 Bales.
East Indian Stock 18,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 2,900 Bales.
East Indian Imports 2,000 Bales.
East Indian Speculation 800 Bales.
American Afloat 143,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 30,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 211,000 Bales.
Takings of the World's Spinners of American Cotton 308,000 Bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 7.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 21,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 10,000
Day's Exports to Continent 27,000

Futures at New York:—

March	25.70	+.10
May	25.90	+. 8
July	26.10	+. 4
October	25.42	+. 7

Spot Cotton at New York 26.05 +.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 25.90 +.15

Futures at New Orleans:—

May	25.98	+.11
July	26.20	+.12

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 21 15/16
Demand Bills 4.76.25
Foreign mined 68 1/8

METALS.

London, Mar. 7.

English best Selected Copper £67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B. £64 3/8
Copper Braziers £83
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets £16 7/16

London, Mar. 7.

Tin Block £250

BRASS.

Bombay, March 9.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1.2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 9.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3–4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1–4	66	8	0
Copper, American	1 1–2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3–4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3–4 to 1		57	8	0
„ „ 1 1–4 to 1 1–2, 1 3–4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1 1–2		66	8	0
„ „ to 1 3–4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3–4 to 1		66	4	0
„ „ 1 1–4		67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 9.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1–2	0	13	9
Kilachand	No. 20 1–2	0	15	9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1–2	0	13	9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1–2	0	13	6
David	No. 10 1–2	0	12	9
Shapurji	No. 10 1–2	0	12	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1–2	0	12	6
Sattara	No. 10 1–4	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1–2	0	11	3
Light-house	No. 6 1–2	0	11	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1	6	3
„	No. 42—2	1	8	3
„	No. 20	1	0	9
„	No. 32	1	5	6

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 7.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Mar/Apl. value 70

Rosaria Santa Fe 64 lbs. Mar/Apl. value 70/6

Tone:—Easier on larger quantities on pass dull.

Australian Mar/Apl. sellers 69

Choice White Karachi Feb/Mar. paid 64/6

Soft Red Karachi Feb/Mar. buyers 63/6
Club No. 2 Calcutta A/M. value 66
Wheat afloat to United Kingdom 2,800,000 quarters.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 9.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	69	0	0	10	2	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	68	0	0	10	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	70	0	0	10	5	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	2	0	11	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	1	0	11	9	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	4	0	12	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	13	0	14	5	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	7	0	13	15	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70	0	0	14	1	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	67	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black	62	0	0	12	12	0
Poppyseed, White	13	12	0	14	8	0
Groundnuts	64	8	0	12	15	0
Mowraseed	9	12	0	10	4	0
Barley	47	0	0	6	14	0
Castroseed	67	0	0	13	6	0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery	..	..	..	..	....	
Jira	16	0	0	..	....	
Forward,	Rs.	a.	p			
Wheat, May	8	14	0			
Linseed, May	14	2	3			

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 7.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Apl/May. sellers £24 1/8
Tone:—Poor request—Prices easy side.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Mar/Apl. sellers 49
May/Aug. sellers 49
Linseed Afloat 15,000 tons.

London, Mar. 7.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £22 1/4 M/A. sellers slow buyers not attracted.

Cottonseed Bombay M/A. sellers £10 1/4
Castorseed Bombay M/A. sellers slow £23 7/8
Rapeseed Ferozepore A/M. quoted £20 3/8
Rapeseed Toria M/A. sellers £21. Afloat paid £21, steadily held.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, March 9

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone and Century	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34–40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	5	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202–5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	2
Pearl per lb.	1	5	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	6	3
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	3
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34–40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Textile per lb.	1	4	9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	0	0
Phoenix per piece	6	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustani	11	8	0

The market shall remain close to-day (Tuesday) and to-morrow (Wednesday) on account of 'Holi' Holidays.

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 7.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Apl/May sellers 17

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot March 19 3/8

Tone:—Firmer—Closing rather quieter.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 7.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 17/7 1/2
July/Sept. sellers 17
Oct/Dec. sellers 16/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. sellers 17/2 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. sellers 17/3 1/4

BARLEY.

London, Mar. 7.

Karachi Barley April/May. nominal 43

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, March 8.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.901	inches.
Temperature of Air	79.6	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.9	„
Dew Point	64.0	„
Relative humidity of Air	59%	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0	„
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3	„
Minimum do. do.	71.9	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N, ENE, NNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	161	miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft.
	Mar.			Mar.		
M.	9	10 50	26 3	9	4 51	18 6
		23 22	28 2		16 35	17 8
Tu.	10	11 24	27 1	10	5 22	16 8
		23 52	28 5		17 12	17 5
W.	11	12 1	27 6	11	5 52	16 2
		..	..		17 46	16 4
Th.	12	0 21	28 7	12	6 21	16 7
		12 37	27 9		18 19	17 9
Fri.	13	0 50	28 7	13	6 51	16 4
		13 14	27 9		18 54	17 2
Sat.	14	3 4	28 1	14	9 31	17 1
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 2
Sun.	15	1 55	27 7	15	3 0	16 4
		14 38	27 2		20 14	19 0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Mar. 10 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h.52m. Sunset 6h.48m.
Mar. 11 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h.51m. Sunset 6h.48m.
Mar. 12 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h.50m. Sunset 6h.48m.
Mar. 13 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h.49m. Sunset 6h.48m.
Mar. 14 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h.49m. Sunset 6h.49m.
Mar. 15 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h.49m.
Mar. 16 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h.47m. Sunset 6h.49m.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

LUSITANIAN 'B' AND ORION WIN.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament which usually attracts a large number of entries has only drawn 39 contesting teams, five of whom are from outside. The absence of the cup Holders and also the Bengali Young men from Lucknow must be a source of disappointment to keen hockey goers and the competition will hardly attain the standard of previous years.

Two games were decided on Monday and play was of a very poor order. In the earlier match the second string of the Lusitanians survived the first round by disposing of the D'Sale's School team by a margin of two goals. Full time play brought no score and even the first period of the extra time left the game undecided. Eric and Alec secored one each in the last few minutes.

Teams were:—

Lusitanian 'B':—Valladares; Marcus and Michael; Forcato, Newman and Lobo; Mesquitta, Sabeastian, Alec, Eric and Foxie.

D'Sales High School:—Meyers; Mascarenhas and D'Mello; W. D'Souza, Lamos and Johnstone; Ferreira, V. D'Souza, Godinho, Barday and Trinidad.

Referees:—Messrs. Reade and Moloney.

ORION BEAT WEST YORKS.

The meeting between the West Yorks and the Orion Sporting Association resulted in a win for the latter by two goals to nil. The game can hardly be described as bright as neither team showed much method in their tactics. The military defence was fairly sound and their attack was distinctly unfortunate in losing of several splending openings. Albert scored one goal in each half for the Orion side.

Teams were:—

Orion Sp. Assn.:—Rubeus; Abreo and Gomes; Hodges, Perreira and Falcon; Warker, Carvalho, Albert and Eulalio.

West Yorks.—Pulleston; Corns and Bowron; King, Phillips and Clegg; O'Brien, Woolstone, Wellstead, Hemmingfield and Gordon.

Referees:—Messrs. Fleming and Nagporewalla.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

4-15: Byculla Y.M.C.A. vs. Prabhu Jully Crickets.

5-30: Parel Sp. Club vs. Govt. Telegraphs.

B. B. R. A. WIN BHATTACHARJEE CUP.

For the first time in two years the Western Indian Hockey Association have been able to complete the Sphinx Hockey League instituted two years ago and on Monday the Bhattacharjee Challenge Cup—the first division trophy was presented to the Bombay Brigade R. A. who finished one point ahead of the G.I.P. Railway who recently annexed the Buchanan Cup.

Monday's contest resulted in a one goal draw and the contestants shared the points which left the Brigade team one point better.

Exchanges were fairly even in the first half and no goals were registered. The G.I.P. scored first through Beveday in the second half and the B.B.R.A. equalised through Leyn a few minutes later. Both goals were visited in turn without further result.

Teams were:—

B.B.R.A.:—Hyde; Gabriel, and Cutler; Rogers C. Kelly and Y. Kelly; H. Kelly, Ford D. Lynn, Bank and Abbott.

G.I.P. Parel:—Coveney; Veevers, and O'Brien; Chapman, Lewis and Phipps; Finnigan, Loveday, Cowton Willis and Fernandes.

BUCHANAN CUP FINAL.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WIN.

The final match of the Buchanan Cup Hockey Tournament was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday before a large crowd. The contesting teams were the two rival railways the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. The G. I. P. Parel opened attack, but the B. B. defence hardly felt the pressure in the first few minutes. The Parel half line was in a great measure responsible for the good work of their forwards. O'Neill cleared a soft shot and the B. B. in turn over-ran the G. I. P. area when Callaghan and O'Brien were always handy. Willis scored the only goal of the evening from a good centre on the right. While the G. I. P. played like the winning team, the B. B. hardly looked like getting beaten.

The struggle resolved itself into a grim fight in the second period, but try as they would, the B. B. and C. I. forwards were always prevented from any damage.

The teams were:—

G. I. P. Railway:—Coveney; Callaghan and O'Brien; Chapman, Lewis and Phipps; Finnigan, Loveday, Cowton, Willis and Fernandes.

B. B. and C. I. Railway:—O'Neill; Fox and Rollings; Green, Luens and Gerrard; Phillips, Arklie, Muller, Fairman and Shamboholngam.

Referees:—Messrs. Reade and Molony.

DAVIS CUP.

NEW YORK, March 8

Denmark, Canada and Australia have challenged for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup. France, Czechoslovakia and Japan have previously challenged.—Reuter.

NURMI'S LATEST RECORD.

BUFFALO, March 8

Nurmi ran a one-mile race in four minutes and twelve-seconds, beating Khan's world record by one and two fifths seconds.

BILLIARDS IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 7.

At Thurston's Hall, London, in the Amateur Billiards Championship final of 3,000 up, Sydney Fry beat W. Marshall, the final score being:—Fry 3,000 Marshall 2,778.—Reuter

RUGBY UNION RESULTS.

LONDON, March 7.

(Delayed in transmission).

The following are the results of principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Royal Navy 8, Army 11 at Twickenham; Blackheath 16, Richmond 18; Rosslyn Park 24, Guys Hospital 9; Leicester 25, Harlequins 13; London Scottish 11, Northampton 23; Bath 26, Plymouth 3; Bristol nil, Gloucester 5; Coventry 3, Hoseley 3; Aberavon 8, Swansea 3; Newport nil, Cardiff nil; Edinburgh University 14, Edinburgh Academicals nil; Edinburgh Wanderers 3, Edinburgh Institute 6; Glasgow High School F.P. nil, Glasgow Academicals 26; West of Scotland 22, Glasgow University 3; Watsonians 3, Royal High School 3.—Reuter.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).—Ashington 2, Halifax nil; Barrow 3, Grimsby 2; Crewe 1, Wrexham 2; Doncaster nil, Chesterfield 1; Durham 1, Rotherham 1; Lincoln 2, Hartlepools 1; Nelson 3, New Brighton nil; Southport 3, Accrington 1; Tranmere 3, Rochdale 7; Wasall 2, Darlington 1; Wigan 1, Bradford nil.—Reuter.

N. I. QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

LAHORE, March 7.

The Europeans continuing their overnight play were all out for 205 runs Major Foster and G. Williams being the top scorers with 44 and 40 runs respectively. The Mahomedans then began their second innings and had scored 74 runs for loss of two wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.—A. P.

LAHORE, March 8.

In the Northern India Quadrangular Tournament to-day the match between Europeans and Mahomedans came to an end, the latter being entitled to play in the final, having gained the advantage on the result of the first innings. The Mahomedans scored 362 for five wickets in their 2nd innings and declared. The Europeans then going in, made 75 for nine wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. For the Mahomedans Dilwar Hussain scored 112 which included fifteen fours, and Wazir Ali contributed a useful 100, not out.

The Sikhs and the Mahomedans thus meet in the final.—A. P.

BATHE CINEMA.

It is not often that a film runs at a Cinema in Bombay for more than one week, but we are not surprised that the management of Pathe Cinema have decided to continue Harold Lloyd's picture "Safety Last" for another week. It has been playing to packed houses and it is safe to say that the visitors have thoroughly enjoyed it.

The curious thing about "Safety Last" is that when you get home after seeing it you cannot tell others why you laughed so much. You only know the film kept you in fits the whole time. As a matter of fact the truth is that "Safety Last" is packed so full of funny incidents, and they come in such rapid succession, that there is not time for many of them to leave a lasting impression. From the minute the picture opens on what you believe is a scene in which Lloyd is about to be hanged but find is really a scene on a railway station from which he is leaving for the great city, until the supreme moment when he completes his amazing climb a twelve storey building there is not a second free from hearty laughter.

Harold has scored a record success and we sincerely hope the future will bring some more productions featuring this great comedian. Rightly or wrongly, but we think rightly, Pathe's Cinema believe in plenty of good fun and in addition to "Safety Last" another Felix the Cat Film is on the new programme.

TO-NIGHT'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Maharashtra Natak Mandali is performing to-day (Tuesday) the popular Drama "Bebandshahi" by Mr. V. H. Aundhker, in aid of the local Namdeo Samajik Saunstha The Namdeo Samajic Saunstha is a benevolent institution which was established in 1912.

WHO IS A VOLUNTEER?

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the current number of "Volunteer":—

Since Volunteers must be the future army of India too much care cannot be bestowed upon a proper selection of them. During 1921, whilst they rendered immense help they also hindered the National cause, for all of them were not of the requited type. Every one of them must, no doubt, go through physical drill and must be able to compete with the trained soldier in performing the different movements in dealing with crowds, and must know first-aid to the injured. They must also have the following qualifications. They must be—

1. Truthful, chaste, non-violent,
2. Amenable to perfect discipline and obedience to superior officers,
3. Respectful towards and friendly to the meanest of their countrymen,
4. Able to speak Hindustani,
5. Carding and spinning at least 2000 yards of yarn per month,
6. Able at least to cook their own food,
7. Free from the curse of untouchability, and,
8. Thorough believer in Hindu-Muslim unity.

INDIAN BUDGET.

PROF. SHAH'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall today (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Prof. K.T. Shah will deliver his third lecture on "The Indian Budget", when Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

P. & O. S. S. "RAZMAK."

FACILITY FOR LONDON-BOUND PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY, March 9.

Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co. state that passengers by the P. & O. "Razmak" leaving Bombay on the 10th April, who desire to proceed to London by sea can remain on board the "Razmak" for the night of April 23rd at Marseilles and transfer to the "Naldera" the following morning.—A.P.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following gentlemen are duly elected as representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust:

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Manmohandas Ranji, Mr. Mathuradas Kanji Mattani, and Mr. Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee.

WEATHER

SIMLA, March 9.

Rainfall has fallen locally in Tenasserim and Assam.

Mergui reports half an inch. Conditions are favourable for thunder storms round head of the bay.

Forecast:—An increase in Assam.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 500 miles away recorded on the Simla seismograph at 17 hours yesterday.—A.P.

NATIONAL STRUGGLE

CALL TO SHIAHS

CONFERENCE OPENS IN BOMBAY.

The 18th Session of the All-India Shia Conference commenced on Monday evening at Noor Bagh, Mazagon, and will continue to hold its sittings to-morrow and the day after. Khan Bahadur Nawab Safaraz Hussain Khan, M. L. A. presided on the occasion.

There was an exhibition of the Shia Art. The exhibits showed the craft of the people of Shia community and a variety of exhibits from the earliest time of the Muslim civilization down to the modern works of art were shown in the exhibition. The exhibit that attracted interest was the writing of Mir Ali (Moajid) the inventor of Persian characters, and a copy of Quoran which was said to be over a thousand years old. The birth of Jesus Christ, painted by an artist of that period is really splendid and can well hold its own with any other painting at the hands of Christian artists of Europe. Coming to the moderns was a forest scene on cloth, worked in coloured threads by Mrs. Mohamad Razak. Mr. S. A. Askari's "Castle of the ancient Kings of Oudh", is another picture deserving of mention. It is said to be the best exhibition fo the Shia art, ever held in India and far surpassing the Allahabad exhibition of 1910.

CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The sessions opened the first day of its sitting yesterday at 5-30 p.m. and Mr. Haji Mirza Isfahani, Nazumul-hajar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee after welcoming all the delegates from different parts of India, said that it was the first time that the Shia Conference was held in Bombay and it was in some quarters feared that this would lead to a communal disturbance between the Shias and Sunnis. Mr. Mirza, however, assured his audience that the relations between the two communities were of the pleasantest, and that there was not the least fear of any disturbance. The object of this Conference, as it had been of those held in previous years was the betterment of the community, and the fact gained in importance, when it was realised that the Shia community was the most backward in India Shias, must rouse themselves and work for their spiritual and material advancement. Mr. Mirza made an appeal for the advancement of education and said that in that alone lay their salvation.

Mr. Mirza, then, took up the most burning question of the Shia community, viz the authority of thereligious heads over secular affairs. There was a certain section of the community, he said who thought that they must bow down to their ecclesiastical dignitaries even in secular matters, and that the everyday mundane affairs were as much a sphere for their interference as any the most vital question involving principles of religion. This was an erroneous view and the sooner it was abandoned the better.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Sarfaraz Hussain, the president of the Sessions who spoke next said that in spite of the noble aims of the Conferene, little practical work was done. The people of the community knew little or nothing of their own religion and practically no attempt was made to know the principles underlying it. This was not to continue for ever. Preachers should come forth and missionary work should be carried on intensively.

After dealing with the question of Education the President said India was striving for Independence and was sure to get it in a few years to come. Shias must join hands with those who worked for the liberation of India, and must educate themselves for the participation in the Independence that was to come.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held on Friday last at the Sanitary institute, Princess Street when the Managing Committee's report of the working of the Union and of Sir D.M. Petit Medical Union Library from 29th January 1924 to 5th March 1925, was read. The report showed that the number of members on the roll on 30th January 1924 was 156, resident members 154 and upcountry members 2. 21 new members were elected and 12 resigned during the year. The report referred to the sad deaths of Dr. Dossabhai K. Patel, Dr. Jalejar, R. Vakil and Dr. Fakirji Ruttonji.

Regarding the Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., Memorial Fund started under the auspices of the Union it has been resolved that from the funds, so collected a memorial prize medal or a prize be founded, to be awarded every year on his anniversary day to a member of the Medical Profession who submits a thesis or delivers a lecture on any medical subject before a meeting of the Medical Profession under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, preference to be given, to one who submits any original or Research work especially with reference to Indigenous Medicine on Western Lines.

The following office-bearers were elected: President—Dr. V. N. Bhajekar; Vice-Presidents—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Dr. S. A. Banker; Hon. Secretaries—Dr. Kapadia and Dr. Spencer; Hon. Treasurer—Dr. D. P. Patel; Librarians—Dr. R. C. Lam. and Dr. T. Popat; Members of the Committee—Dr. Contractor, Dr. Shilvalkar, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Mody, Dr. Vaidya, Dr. Erukar, Dr. Baria and Dr. Nadejar.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

MUDDIMAN REPORT

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TO-DAY.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on Monday there was a desultory discussion on the Civil grants prolonged over the whole day, without any tangible results. Government benches were too strongly entrenched behind their majority vote to caught napping and it was hopeless for the Opposition to carry any matter to division and succeed there. The non-officials, therefore, in most cases contented themselves with speeches, without coming to grips.

The most important matter that engrossed the attention of non-officials was the Muddiman Committee's Majority Report and signs were not wanting to show that the indignation of members had reached a boiling point. Letters were addressed to the President by Swarajists asking for permission to move an adjournment of the House to express their dissatisfaction with the Muddiman Report; but the motion could not be discussed yesterday under the rules. In this the Swarajists were not alone. Other parties also are entirely dissatisfied with the recommendations and Mr. R. G. Pradhan a Liberal, has joined forces with the Swarajists and it is hoped that so far as non-officials are concerned there would be complete unanimity on their side. Of course it is difficult to foretell the attitude of those members who usually are accustomed to hunt with the hounds and run with the hare and their hypothetical condemnation of the Muddiman Report must be taken as its face value. At any rate there is found to be some plain speaking to-day in the Council, over the attitude of the Committee and the Indians who have signed their bond of slavery and branded themselves with the mark of inferiority.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved the omission of Rs. 2,400—Pay of one temporary engineer, —Machanical Engineer to Government. Mr. Nariman said this post was done away with for three or four years and now they had again created the post. As the pay of the Engineer was non-votable he had to attack him by attacking his establishment. When the post was not in existence the P. W. D. went on as usual and yet in a year of deficit they had created the post again. Since the question of merits of the officer was raised, he said that gentleman had ordered pumping machinery without the orders of the Ahmedabad Municipality and when it arrived the Municipality refused it and it was lying in the Bombay Docks for three years and only when the Municipality was suspended could it be disposed of to the Managing Committee there.

Shaik Gulam H. Hidayatulla said the machinery was ordered by the Municipality of Ahmedabad and the plans and estimates were passed by them. The Government had one crore worth of pumping machinery and it was all going bad for want of supervision, and they had to create the post again. Besides nearly 40 boys were being trained in Machanical Engineering and how were they going to Indianise the Department without this preliminary training. The whole of Dapuri work-shop was self supporting he said.

After some discussion the motion was defeated.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani moved the reduction by Rs. 108,000—Provision for Chief Engineer in Sind and Indus River Gauging District, —the sum of Rs. 164,000. Formerly there were two Superintending Engineers who were the co-ordinating officers, who corresponded directly with the Government, but afterwards the post of Chief Engineer was created and the most important duty he had to do was to transfer overseers and sub-overseers from one place to another in addition to forwarding correspondence from his subordinates to Government. He had also the power of sanctioning contracts up to a certain limit. Mr. Pres, the Secretary to the P. W. D., had said in his evidence before the Retrenchment Officer that the office was not necessary, and, therefore, Government treated his opinion as a personal opinion and not as that of Government.

Mr. C. S. Harrison said the Chief Engineer had to look after hundreds of miles of canals. He thought it was a very cheap agency to safeguard the interests of the Government and the people.

Mr. D. Adwani said the Retrenchment Committee was against the appointment and he did not see the necessity for such a highly paid post in Sind.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence said the future of Sind depended upon the Indus River, and as the people of Punjab thought that they had the first call on its waters, Bombay should have a case ready to meet the demands of Punjab. Punjab had got a large project and if it were carried out it would take away water from the Indus enough to irrigate two million acres up in the north and would deprive Sind of a great deal of water supply, and put the cultivators into difficulty.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the Sind irrigation system was a very important one and on it depended the welfare of the people of Sind.

The motion was thrown out.

After a number of other motions were thrown out the Council adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

ALL-INDIA YADAVA MAHASAVA.

First Annual Conference of the All-India Yadava Mahasava will be held at Gorakpur (U.P.) during the next Easter Holidays. Dr. R. V. Khedkar, Vedanta-bhusan, of Poona, is expected to preside. Yadavas, Ahirs, Gopes, Gollas, Idaiyans, etc., of every locality of India are invited to attend.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Annual General meeting of the said 'Samiti' held on the 6th inst. passed the Annual Report of the Committee and appointed new office-bearers and members of the Council for the next year.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 8th March, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 9th March, 1925:—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	6	1
Cholera	nil	nil
Plague	nil	nil
Influenza	nil	nil

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 83
Total mortality this day last year 122

MORE LIGHTS ON MALABAR HILL.

CORPORATION AND RENT ACT.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding when consideration was given to the resolution of Mr. Fateh Mahomed M. A. Haji drawing attention of the Commissioner to the inadequacy of name boards on the streets and the consequent hardship caused to the public. The resolution called upon the Commissioner to put up a larger number of name boards preferably on lamp posts and at corners and junction.

The resolution was carried.

The Corporation also passed another resolution of Mr. Fateh Mahomed M. A. Haji requesting the Commissioner to put up sign-boards at all important junctions of the streets indicating the important places to which the streets lead.

The House then discussed the resolution moved by Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla which ran as follows:—That the Commissioner be requested to arrange for each of the passages leading to the Sir Pherozeshah Metha Gardens at Malaar Hill being sufficiently lighted and also for the proper lighting of all the portion of the garden by providing a few more powerful lights at each side of the garden.

Mr. Haveliwalla in introducing the resolution said that the views expressed by him were also shared by a great number of people including no less a personage than a stipendiary Magistrate.

Dr. Vora opposed the resolution on the ground of economy and as he smelt that the resolution smacked of favouring the aristocratic classes at the expense of the poor.

The Commissioner asked Mr. Havliwalla to withdraw the resolution. Already the matter had been enquired into by a sub-committee whose report had been adopted by the Corporation only six or nine months ago. The Commissioner was already arranging to carry out the suggestions of the Sub-Committee and he wished Mr. Haveliwalla would withdraw his resolution.

The resolution when put to the vote was rejected.

Mr. R. S. Asawale's resolution, calling upon the Corporation that whenever the Corporation had to make an appointment it should be made from among the Municipal employees and that in order to ascertain it a Committee of the Corporation should be appointed to make enquiries into the matter and make recommendation and that the proposals for the appointment of a person outside the Municipal service should only be considered by the Corporation in cases where no Municipal employee was found fit for the post and whenever the outsider possessed some special qualifications not possessed by the Municipal employee, was next considered.

Mr. Boman Behram moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Establishment Committee.

After a great deal of discussion the House threw out both the amendment and the resolution.

The Commissioner then asked for priority for the consideration of a letter from the Schools Committee asking the Corporation to request the Government to amend the Rent Act so as to give protection of the same to the Municipal Institutions which were not conducted for profit such as the Municipal Primary and Aided Schools.

The priority asked for was not granted by the Corporation.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BANDSTAND MOTOR SMASH.

HEARING OPENS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. MacLacklan was charged with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted while Mr. O. H. Brown, Barrister-at-Law defended the accused. Mr. Nabibullah pleader, watched on behalf of the complainant, Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law.

The prosecution story was that on the night of the 1st instant the complainant Mr. M. K. Azad was driving his Maxwell car along Queen's Road going to Colaba. When Mr. Azad neared the corner of the Bandstand, he saw the accused trying to get on the Queen's Road. Seeing that the accused was driving fast, Mr. Azad slackened his speed, and swerved to the left. In the meanwhile the accused also swerved to the right with the result that the front wheels of the accused's car got locked in with those of Mr. Azad's car which was then stationary. The force of the impact was so great that the accused's car swung out and remained at right angles to that of the complainant's car. Of the eight occupants of both the cars all were flung out except the drivers of the cars—Mr. MacLacklan and Mr. Azad who still clung to their steering wheels. It was 8-30 or 8-45 p.m. when the accident happened. Mr. Azad's car after the accident was a total wreck while the radiator, head lights and mudguards and wheels of the accused's car were damaged. All the occupants of both the cars received injuries, Mr. Sajjad Hyder, the Registrar of Muslim University, being still in the European General Hospital.

The prosecution added that Mr. Azad had the right of the way while the accused was on the wrong side.

MR. AZAD'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Azad in his evidence stated that on the night in question he was going to the Colaba Station to catch the 9 o'clock Gujarat Mail. He said that the speed of his car was about 20 miles more or less. When he saw the accused taking a turn at the wrong place to get on the Queen's Road he sounded his horn and slackened his speed to avoid the collision. Mr. Azad then narrated the impact very graphically and said all the occupants were flung out except the drivers who stuck to the steering wheels. Seeing Mrs. MacLacklan injured he first ran to her where he found the accused also. The lady was subsequently removed to the E. G. Hospital for treatment. Mr. Azad then turned to other injured persons and found that one of the occupants of his car was missing. Later on he heard a feeble voice calling for helping and found Mr. Sajjad Hyder pinned under the engines of the cars. He was dragged out and taken to the E. G. Hospital for treatment. A few minutes after Mr. Jacobs at 8-45 p.m. arrived on the scene, to whom Mr. Azad showed the position of the cars and made certain statements.

Prosecution evidence was being led when the Court rose for lunch.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SILVER JUBILEE.

The Jubilee will be celebrated at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 13th inst., at the Hall of the Great Western Building, (College premises) Apollo Street, when after the report is read prizes will be distributed. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., will preside and other eminent citizens will also speak on the occasion. There will also be a programme of music and refreshments. Ex-students are particularly invited to be present with members of their family.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting at 12-21 p.m. (B. T.).

Shab-i-Barat, Mahommedan Holiday.

Prof. Shah's 3rd lecture on Indian Budget, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 11.

Holi: Bank and Postal holiday.

Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) H.E. the Governor will preside.

THURSDAY, March 12.

Lady Jehangir At Home.—At Readymoney House to meet Lady Wilson, 5 o'clock.

Governor lays corner-stone G. E. I. New School, Dadar, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 13.

Davar's College Silver Jubilee, 5-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

D'Souza Alexo Simao, Superintendent and Head Clerk, High Court, Original Side, Bombay, Monday night. Funeral will leave his residence, Association Building, Burrows Lane, (Dabul), on Tuesday, 10th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for Haines Road Cemetery.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Ormuz" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th inst., instead of on the 10th inst. as previously notified.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A Holi Ka Yagna will be at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (B.T.) when Upederhuk of this Samaj will deliver a lecture on "Holi."

A RE-MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

A re-marriage ceremony will take place at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-morrow (Wednesday) when public are requested to join.

G. E. I. NEW SCHOOL, DADAR.

The Corner-stone of the New School Building of the General Education, Institute, Dadar, will be laid by the Governor on Thursday, next (12 inst.) at 5-30 p.m.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a discourse on "Katha Upanishad" at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-35 a.m. The class is open to the public.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SOCIETY OF INDIA.

The Sports Prize Distribution of Parel Schools under the presidency of Mr. R. H. A. Delves, J.P., Chirman, City Improvement Trust to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at "Fountain Hall," Bhoiwada, Parel.

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. when H. E. Governor of Bombay has kindly consented to preside.

EXAMINATIONS IN AYURVEDA.

The All-India Ayurveda Vidyapith Examinations in Bhisag, Visharad and Acharya or the year 1925 will be held from Tuesday (the 17th inst.) at 10 a.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya (Sandhurst Road) under the supervision of Vaidyaraj Vesudev Shastri Amapure.

BHAKTHIMARGH PRADARSAK SAMAJ.

The annual "Ascending to Heaven" Ceremony of Maha Saint Tookaram Mahraj will be celebrated in the Temple of Shanker at Worlikoliwada at 12 noon on Thursday, (12th inst.) under auspices of Preacher Bhiva Pesha Nakhwa Gondhli. Public are requested to attend for Tirthprasad.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Hon. Secretary informs that the award of the M. V. Rajadhyaksha Prize to Mr. V. N. Paleker was wrongly announced for which he expresses his regret. The said scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Keshav M. Samant, according to the rules.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from the head office of the Survey of India, 12, Wood Street, Calcutta, a wall calendar for the current General and Railway maps of India, maps of provinces, districts, certain cities and cantonments, or any particular area are available on various scales, either unmounted or mounted on book form or as wall maps in this Office.

VILE-PARLE SPORTING AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. P. Rangrao on "Social Service" on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at Mr. Dixit's Bungalow, Vile Parle, at 9-30 a.m. when Mr. G. B. Laghate has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with Mails from London of 5th inst. left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 7th inst.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at noon on the 8th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 a.m. on Friday the 13th inst.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A lecture on "Chamber Music" will be delivered by Mr. Edward Behr, Director, Bombay Symphony, Orchestra at the residence of Lady Hayward Dunmore, Ridge Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Members have the privilege of bringing with them two lady-guests and are requested to inform the Hostess if they will do so.

VILLA PARLA SPORTS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of Villa Parla Sports Committee, a programme of Inter-Schools Athletic Sports will be gone through on Tuesday, the 10th and Wednesday, the 11th inst., on the spacious ground of Parla Tilak Vidyalaya, Villa Parla (Andheri). Successfull candidates will be awarded medals and other prizes at the hands of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known artist, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. at 6 p.m. on the ground.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

The Secretary writes, under date March 9th:—"I beg to draw the attention of the public to the following resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the above Association held on the 10th ultimo, at its office: It is resolved that all branches should be closed, except Karachi, Adas and Mahuva from the 1st March 1925."

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1925.

MISGUIDED ADVOCACY.

In a bitter article on Friday, the "Times of India" bewailed the criticisms passed by Mr. K. F. Nariman on the Development Department, and it proceeded to reprove the President who had made Sir Lawless Hepper withdraw the low expressions aired by him on the floor of the Council. The "Times" bases its strictures on certain alleged errors of ruling and incidentally condoles with the Department on its supposed inability to answer accusations. The latter point may be dismissed in a sentence. "As matters now stand", reflects our contemporary, "serious attacks have been made and no opportunity has been given to the persons attacked to explain and justify their conduct." The regret is quite out of place because the entire plea of Mr. Nariman was to offer the Development Department an opportunity of rebutting the unsavoury accusations which, unfortunately, have developed faster than the Development Works. Neither the Development Department nor the Government have availed themselves of the opportunity of an impartial verdict; now that they have burked the enquiry, it ill-becomes the official trumpeteer to talk of anyone suffering under mute constraint. We may, however, proceed to the strictures passed on the President. The Points of Order raised by the "Times" are a weak perversion of precedents. Mr. Nariman proposed a reduction of Rs. 62 lakhs from the grant, and in the course of general criticism he offered to adduce proofs of leakage and defalcation in the Development Department. Sir Lawless Hepper followed it with an ill-conditioned speech, but it was not an impromptu deliverance. It was a case of manuscript eloquence. In the course of his prepared reply Sir Lawless Hepper said that "there was only one person more despicable than the anonymous letter-writer and that was the man who was prepared to make vague charges and insinuations against the integrity of public servants etc." These were not high-bred expressions and Sir Lawless Hepper did not have the excuse that they were uttered in excitement. When the President called upon him to repeat the words, he read them from paper and added that in view of the words uttered by Mr. Nariman and Mr. G. I. Patel he was "perfectly justified" in using these words. They constituted a specific calumny against two members and the President rightly insisted that under Order 7 (2) of the Standing Orders, Sir Lawless should withdraw the words. He did it promptly, but if as a judge of good taste, the "Times" thinks that the words were unexceptionable, we are sorry for the "Times."

The "Times" disapproves of the conduct of the Chair in the following words:—"There are many rulings preventing members from making such attacks in the course of a speech in support of a motion to disallow a demand for a grant in the course of the consideration of the Budget." In other words the insinuation is that the President tolerated a speech which was out of order. It is always open to any honourable member to rise on a point of order, and the observance of rule and propriety in a House is a common obligation. Government members could have raised a point of order when Mr. Nariman spoke, and Sir Maurice Hayward is a great stickler for official rights. No one did it because the objection of the "Times of India" is wholly at variance with previous rulings. On 14th March 1921, Sir George Curtis raised the point of order to which the "Times of India" has become alive only now. The "Times" contends that the ruling given by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar on the occasion is different from the practice observed at present in the Council. Sir George Curtis wanted to know from the Chair "whether it is in order for a member when discussing the omission or a reduction of one budget-grant in which the efficiency of a *certain* officer is in issue to support his arguments by references to the efficiency or inefficiency of an officer in *another* department." Let it be noted that Mr. Nariman's speech did not relate to any individual officer and that his strictures were directed to the department whose budget was under consideration—or, it was not *another* department. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar gave a notable ruling. He objected to the interpolation of criticisms upon one department when the grant of a different department is under consideration. As regards censures upon any *individual* officer in a budget-debate, he held it to be unfair. He added: "If any Honourable Member wishes to ask the House to censure any officer, he must raise a debate upon it by a distinct resolution either by way of a substantive motion or by way of amendment." The ruling thoroughly accords with the incidents of Mr. Nariman's attack on the administration of the Development Department. The "Times of India" has, in misinterpreting the decision, presumed too much upon the natural aversion of the laypublic to verify the authorities. There are rulings galore justifying the privilege of non-official members to criticise the general administration at the time of budget-grants, but for the sake of space we have to skip over volumes and arrive at an event of categorical purport. On 21st February 1922, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas delivered a slashing indictment on the presence of corruption in the record of police-court proceedings. In a general discussion he said as follows: "I want to put it to the Council and I am sure they have noticed recently the remarks of some presidency magistrates in this very city against the methods of the police, against the methods they adopt in framing prosecutions and in leading false evidence before His Majesty's presidency Magistrate's courts". Sir Maurice Hayward rose in purple rage and objected to the words. The President said: "My ruling on the point is that the budget-discussion is an opportunity for every non-official member to air his own opinion about any topic of public interest and elucidate it by any individual grievance provided that individual grievance involves an administrative principle, and therefore Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas is quite in order". Sir Maurice was in the mood of fretful recrimination and he fired forth points of order. Sir Narayan who presided—and to whose judgment the Government paid but a meagre tribute in their review of the Reforms submitted to the Muddiman Committee—gave this verdict: "The Hon. Home Member will have an opportunity of replying. It may be that what Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas says is absurd but I cannot rule it out as irrelevant at present." Mr. Kanji did not talk any absurdity about the police; but even if he did, the point was there for the refutation of the Home Member. The analogy of the Development Department as discussed by Mr. Narman is shattering since the charges he offered to substantiate are a trifle short of the strictures preferred by Mr. Kanji against the police. Again on 8th March, 1922, the President held that even charges of maladministration would be in order if urged in their proper context, and, if in the course of Mr. Nariman's legitimate indictment, anyone felt the apprehension of identity and at the same time failed to raise a vain point of order, it must be due to a vivid remembrance of the rulings. The "Times of India" is utterly wrong in affecting to quote dread precedents while all precedents are in favour of free criticism.

Brevity compels us to ignore supplementary rulings; but we would quote a verdict to cover the following year, 1923. On 28th February 1923, the President ruled:—"During supply debate upon a whole demand, a reduction of that demand may be moved on the ground of any grievances relating to the administration of the demand." It describes the motion of Mr. Nariman who took advantage of the situation to challenge officials to come forward and disprove Development-corruption before an impartial tribunal. The "Times of India" quotes a ruling of 1922 in the Assembly regarding the salary of Secretaries—a point ruled out as statutorily irrelevant. It has no bearing whatever to its present grievance, and we are astonished at the credulity with which it has advanced a point of selfish hearsay. No, the fact is that Mr. Nariman's challenge was excruciatingly awkward, and the "Times" has screamed like grandmother when reminded of the wart on her nose. Sir Lawless Hepper launched premeditated abuse from his type-script oration, and his anticipatory denunciation of critics was grotesque and a trifle over-done; and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah gently ordered him to recant his words. The "Times" seems to imagine that it was a humiliation to the British expert, whereas the withdrawal was the only relieving feature in a discussion wherein the Government showed, for very expedient reasons we presume, a clean pair of heels.

PORT TRUST FINANCE.

The principles governing the conduct, financial or otherwise, of public utility services seem yet to be most imperfectly understood in this country. The latest exhibition of this imperfection is to be found in the budget estimates of the Bombay Port Trust, which, if there is ever a public service utility in India, is one *par excellence*, and the financial management of which leaves very much to be desired. The financial authorities of the Trust have budgetted for an improvement substantially of the port revenues for the year 1925-26 in spite of the serious shrinkage in the revenues they hope to raise in the current fiscal year, according to the revised estimates for that period. "Fortunately," say the Port Trust financial authorities through Mr. Cadell, their Chairman and mouth-piece, "there are now indications that trade outlook is improving. The favourable monsoon of 1924 has assured good crops, which should increase the general prosperity and the buying power of the country." The excellence of the monsoon of 1924 ought to have had its effect upon the trade conditions of 1924-25; but on the showing and estimates of the Port authorities themselves, there is to be expected a shrinkage of some 16 or 17 lakhs of revenue in the current year, notwithstanding the bumper crops of that period. There is absolutely nothing to justify, as far as one can see ahead at the time such budget estimates are usually prepared—in December last to be precise—the optimism in which the authorities responsible for making up the budget estimates for the Port of Bombay seem to have indulged. And the practice is the more reprehensible, as even in the Imperial Budget relating to the whole country a degree of caution has been observed that is conspicuous by its absence in the budget of the Port Trust, of Bombay. The only explanation we can find by inference of this practice of more than doubtful propriety or wisdom is the vice getting rooted in the mentality of the present generation of high-placed officers, viz., over-estimating revenues and understating expenditure wherever they can do so. By this practice they apparently hope to postpone the day of reckoning, and so escape their share of responsibility, which, were they fully anxious to discharge their duties to the best of their ability and intelligence, they would not have and should not have avoided. For, they seem to tell themselves that after all the budget estimates are only estimates. The accounts of the year for which the mere estimates are presented to-day, will have to be rendered two years hence Who can say what may not have happened in the meanwhile to affect materially their calculations? If those happenings are such as to improve the revenue position, why, they can claim full credit for wise estimating and sound financing. And if by ill-luck the happenings are in the contrary direction so as to spoil their budgetting out of recognition, they can always allege the extraordinary nature of these happenings,—circumstances on which they had no control, to call these things by their official name and style,—as being responsible, and not their budgetting skill. Only the evil of this kind of irresponsible budgetting and the mischief of this practice of over-estimating revenues and understating the expenditure do not stop merely at the spoiling of a few sheets of figures. They saddle upon the public authority a scale of outlay and expenditure,—a general trend of policy,—which may be utterly out of keeping with the real ability of that body to support.

The proof of this contention is to be found, if one were wanted, when we examine the expenditure side of the same budget. We are solemnly assured by the authorities concerned that "the estimates of expenditure have been carefully examined in detail by the Committee and reductions have been made wherever practicable, all grants being kept within the minimum essential for efficient working" and that "the total estimated expenditure on the general account and Port Department is Rs. 292.32 lakhs as against the revised estimates of Rs. 285.19 lakhs for 1924-25"! There cannot be a more telling and more damaging comment upon the assurance of retrenchment and economy than the concluding statement in this extract from the Memorandum of the Chairman accompanying the budget estimates. If they have taken every possible care to effect economy, how is it that the total expenditure is growing irresistibly? Of course, we know there would be some explanation for this phenomenon. There usually is! But we find it a little difficult to accept the explanation offered in the document under review. The Trustees must ask themselves if they are following a policy really in the best interests, not only of the Port of Bombay, but also and more particularly of the trade of the country and the trade of this city, in piling up a load of indebtedness which accounts for an increase in the next year's budget for expenditure of 4.53 lakhs out of a total net increase of 5 lakhs. The heavy indebtedness of the Port of Bombay needs to be most particularly and meticulously inquired into; not only in order to find out if the assets the Port authorities have acquired or built up at the cost of this tremendous indebtedness are in proportion to the amount alleged to have been spent on their acquisition; but also, and particularly, to find out if the charges necessitated by this heavy indebtedness,—which affect very materially the trade passing through the Port,—are not forced to be so disproportionately high as to be a veritable danger to the future prosperity of the Port. They cannot,—they must not,—follow, in the conduct of our public utilities the motto they seem to have adopted unconsciously: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." They must look ahead, and see if the enhanced Port charges do not stand in the way of a returning prosperity. We have had occasion in the past strongly to protest against the heavy charges of our railways; and the same reasoning which has dictated our protest in that case apply, with even greater emphasis, in regard to these terminal charges. Here, again, as in the case of the railways, the theory of charges seems to be such as particularly to be harmful to the smaller trading or carrying unity, the wooden, wind-driven country craft, which is more in accord with the economic conditions of the Indian people than the huge steam ship now in favour with the over-seas trader. If the Trustees of the Port of Bombay had really the interests of the Port as well as the trade of India and of Indians at heart, they would revise the very basis of their charges, and consequently the very nature of their expenditure. We are told, indeed, of a Retrenchment Committee having been appointed to suggest economies (?) in the Port Budget. But, quite apart from the fundamental vice of all such official Committees, which approach the problem with certain prejudices of their own, there is the greater handicap on the work of such bodies, which render them ineffective for doing any permanent service in the domain of substantial and permanent economy. There are means to suggest trumpery and specific retrenchment, of a more or less arithmetical kind, so simple and obvious that their very simplicity is fatal to their final execution. For by the time that such economies (?) take effect fully,—usually five years,—there are found other directions in which expenditure increases twice or three times the amount of the savings made by such Committees; so that the net benefit is precisely nil. Until, therefore, they alter radically their whole viewpoint as to the nature and extent of the economies they must effect in the conduct of the Port finances, we are afraid there will be no real or substantial saving; and the object such utilities are supposed and intended to serve will only be more and more frustrated in consequence.

Notes of the Day.

German Security Pact.

Having made a conveniently vague and platitudinous speech on the European situation in the Commons, Mr. Chamberlain has proceeded to Geneva. On the way he halted at Paris and had conversations with the French Premier which are described in the usual official language as having been cordial. According to the reports in Paris newspapers, the chief topic discussed between the British Foreign Secretary and the French Premier was security and not disarmament. Security has, in fact, become an obsession with France and M. Herriot showed how completely, like all French politicians, he is a victim of the obsession when in a recent speech he asserted that the indefinite maintenance of the Rhine frontier may be the last hope of security for France. That speech hardly betrayed any keen solicitude for world-peace. Germany's proposal for a security pact are, however, of a sufficiently startling and accommodating character to merit serious attention and France cannot ignore them. The Geneva Protocol provided an effective means of ensuring general security based on justice. But it has been sabotaged The German security pact provides the next best thing and is certainly a more reliable guarantee for France than the military alliance with her eastern vassals, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. M. Herriot has agreed to consider the a five-party guarantee Pact between France, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Germany, subject to reservations, the chief of which is that the terms of the Treaty affecting Germany's eastern frontier must be guaranteed equally with those affecting western. The German proposals recognise the *status quo* so far as the Western frontiers are concerned but propose arbitration as regards the eastern frontiers. There could be no opposition to such proposals from those who genuinely wish for peace and there is some satisfaction in the fact that M. Herriot is inclined to be ready to counsel the Poles to take a commonsense view of the situation.

The Masterpiece.

The Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee is a document of austere diction. The language is so colourless that we could detect the hand of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer in it; but the argument exposing the futility of diarchy has the touch of synoptic firmness. If it is in skeleton form, it may be developed into effective compliance with the structure of the argument. In their demand for reform, complete, consistent and unreserved, the minority are heavy and calculating. It cannot be helped, if we remember the terms of reference and the personnel of the Committee; a tangential thesis was probably under ban, but within their sorry limits and sorrier temperament they have done well. Mr. Jinnah has succeeded in interpolating his favourite gesture of communal doctrine, astutely ahead of general consent. After obstrusively quoting a resolution of the Muslim League, the Minority add the following significant remark:—

We are of the opinion that notwithstanding the note of warning sounded by some Mahomedan representatives from Bengal the correct interpretation of this attitude is that if the conditions mentioned above are fulfilled and *no majority is reduced to a minority* in any province, they will agree to political advance.

There we find Mr. Jinnah's Roman hand. Lala Lajpatrai, with his vein of mordant panic, was not there. Something attempted, something done, we've to earn a nights' repose; but the problem remains.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.*

(BY B. F. MADON.)

II*

In my 1st article on the subject, I have tried to explain what our real currency problem was, and tried to make it clear that it was really the problem of determining what our standard unit was under the Gold Standard that the Chamberlain Commission said we had established in this country even though it might not be accompanied by a Gold Currency. I have then discussed what a standard unit means and what is a standard coin and what a token coin, and have tried to make it clear that any tampering with such standard unit was a fraud, because it compelled one party to a contract to receive less than was rightly due to him or pay more than was really due by him. I shall now try and explain why such tampering should be considered a fraud.

A Currency Fraud.

Tampering with the yard or the bushel is pretty frequent among dishonest retail dealers, and there are very stringent laws against such defrauding of the public. Tampering with the coin of a country is not so common but it has been practised in old times. It was done by cutting off a portion of a coin and by sweating, i.e. treating it with acids to take off a very thin layer of metal, but, principally, it was practised by hard-up Governments who turned out more coins from a given quantity of metal than was laid down by law.

To give an example the sovereign is 113 grains of fine gold. Therefore the mint can turn out only 100 sovereigns from 11,300 grains. If they turned out 113 sovereigns of 100 grains each and passed them into circulation the result would be that a man who held a promissory note of £100 and who therefore was entitled to 11,300 grains of gold would get only 10,000 grains in this new coin and would be thus defrauded of 1,300 grains.

This debasing of the standard coin is therefore as much a fraud as a tampering with the yard or the bushel, because just as in the latter cases the receiver gets less cloth or less grain and is defrauded of his due, so in the former he gets less gold than was his due and is equally defrauded.

Now take the case of a token. The English shilling is a token coin. Any debasement of this shilling by making it smaller or by putting less silver in it would not be of much use. 20 of them would still represent the £. Any one to whom 60 shilling was due would get £3 whether the shilling was made of more or of less silver. The only way that the public can be defrauded through the token is by a change in its value in circulation. Our Rupee is a token as shown above, and therefore any change in its "value in circulation", any change in the quantity of gold that it stands for, is a currency fraud.

Illustrations.

Many people here make another query. They say, "Yes, it is possibly a fraud if the value of the rupee is lowered, but to-day the Government is not lowering but raising it. How can that be a fraud?"

My reply would be this. Let us remember that the rupee is a standard measure like other measure, e.g., the yard on the pailee (mapli). Let us see how a cloth merchant can defraud with the yard or a grain merchant with the mapli.

A cloth merchant, if he wants to defraud his *buyer* would naturally make his yard shorter so that the buyer got less cloth than was due to him. However, suppose the cloth was hand-woven sarees made on hand-looms to the order of this cloth merchant. Suppose his contract with the weavers was to pay them so much per every yard of stuff delivered. Suppose he wanted to defrau

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous article appeared on 9th instant.

"DEATH SENTENCE."

INDIAN PUBLICISTS INDIGNANT.

RECEPTION OF MUDDIMAN REPORT.

LORD READING SIDING WITH MINORITY?

LONDON, March 9.

The "Daily News" Paragraphist remarking that Lord Reading's impending visit is in accordance with his own urgent request, says that it is believed that the Viceroy will advance certain very definite suggestions, his return to India depending upon the manner of their reception. He adds that well-informed Indians in London declare that Lord Reading's views incline towards those of the minority rather than those of the majority of the Muddiman Committee. The delay in the publication of the report of that Committee is attributed partly to this.—Reuter.

"DEATH WARRANT."

MR. NARIMAN INTERVIEWED.

Mr. K. F. Nariman interviewed by our representative, said:

The publication of the long expected Muddiman Committee's report furnishes one more instance of the utter futility of depending upon our so-called "benefactors" for the concession of what we should consider our birth-right. The very idea that the liberty of 320 millions of our countrymen should be made to depend upon the scratch vote of one individual, however, high-placed or capable, is by itself preposterous and absurd. The struggle has all along been between the vested foreign interests and the legitimate rights and aspirations of our countrymen. The acceptance of our privileges must necessarily mean dislodging these vested interests. Then how can you expect the representations of those vested interests to give a verdict against themselves. Their attitude is, therefore, not at all surprising. But the most deplorable part is that even a single educated Indian could be found in this unfortunate land to sacrifice the rights, interests and privileges of his own countrymen to support the irritating claims of these foreign vested interests. Perhaps the vote of Sir Mahomed Shafi on the popular side might not have actually changed the situation to any appreciable degree. Our rulers are so determined to cling to the spoils of conquest that they could easily have flouted the considered verdict of even the majority, as they have for so many years flouted and defied the public opinion of the whole country.

But to every Indian heart it will be a most painful and galling fact to be transmitted to posterity as a never dying symbol of the shame and humiliaton that even in the year of grace 1925 there could be found an Indian to sign the death warrant of his own country.

MUST NOT WAIT TILL 1929.

MR. SURVE INTERVIEWED:

Mr. A. N. Surve interviewed by our Representative said:—

The fact that the report is divided dismisses its value very considerably. On several matters the opinions expressed by the majority and minority are diametrically opposite. The Meston Award which is the corner stone of the Financial System, against whose iniquities all the provinces raise a united cry, which cripples their resources and retards their internal progress is dismissed by the majority with the remark that the "settlement should be revised as soon as a favourable opportunity occurs." in this matter the minority recommendation that "the earliest possible opportunity should be taken" is certainly more sympathetic, just and reasonable. The action of Government of India in giving preferential treatment to several provinces in the shape of remission of provincial contributions makes Bombay Presidency feel sore on this point all the more. It is hoped that the Government of India will come to the rescue of this Presidency in which the taxable capacity has been reached long since and in which the people are called upon to pay more for education and other nation-building departments. Though both find fault with the Communal Representation in principle, it will certainly relieve the communities concerned to know that in the present state of things it is not practical politics to recommend its abolition. The recommendation to give more representation to the Depressed Classes is a step in the right direction. The injustice which the Depressed India is suffering in India at the hand of Indians will thus be partially removed and will enable these Communities to work out their own salvation. The reservation of seats for the Marathas and the allied castes though retained is unfortunately not extended. If the masses are to obtain what justly is theirs, then the only remedy is to give them more representation by reservation of seats until they are on a level with the advanced communities. The recommendation about recruitment to public services gives a very tardy recognition to the justice of the demand made by the Non-Brahmans. It is hoped that the recommendation "that with due regard to efficiency all communities should receive due representation in the public services" read in connection with the answers given in the Council will make Government realise under what grievous wrong the Hindu Backward Classes are labouring. The working classes are recommended more representation; let us hope that they will obtain it. It is greatly to be regretted that the recommendation referring to the carrying of the provincial reserved subjects to the transferred heads does not benefit Bombay appreciably. Surely there are subjects which can be safely removed from the reserved and brought upon the transferred list; and thereby the distance between diarchy and Provincial Autonomy is shortened. The reduction of restrictions upon borrowing powers of Provincial Government, which is recommended will give more freedom to local Governments of arranging their transactions on a basis more beneficial to themselves. The Financial Advisor to the Ministers will be no-doubt a very welcome innovation. The narrow and restricted terms or reference to which the Reforms Inquiry Committee was tied down only make one desire that India should not be compelled to wait till 1929 for further advance.

"A RETROGRADE STEP."

Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C., (Bombay Merchants' Chamber) being interview by a "Chronicle" representative regarding the Muddiman Committee's Report, said the constitution of the Committee and the narrow terms of reference to it made him expect a majority and minority report, so that he was not at all surprised at the result. Instead of taking a broad view of the affairs of India, and instead of hastening the pace of reforms, the Committee have actually taken a retrograde step. They have taken away even the powers enjoyed by the Ministers so far. The Control of the Secretary of State for India is not even slackened.

"A DANGEROUS PRINCIPLE."

Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., said:—The majority report of the Reforms Inquiry Committee is an extremely unsatisfactory document. Its worst feature is its unreasonable opposition, not only to the establishment of full provincial responsible government, but also to the transfer to popular control of such subjects as Land Revenue. It lays down the new and dangerous principle that land revenue should not be transferred so long as 'Law and Order' is not transferred. This is a very sinister attempt to perpetuate diarchy. The majority report ought to be strongly condemned by all Legislatures and every political body. Our only hope lies in the recommendations embodied in the minority report being accepted by Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead. Will they have the political wisdom and courage to throw the majority report into the waste-paper basket and accept the minority report! I am afraid, not. Only strong, persistent and united agitation will open their eyes.

"NOT SATISFACTORY."

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said: Mahomedan opinion as far as the provision for the Services is concerned is very favourable. With regard to the point raised by the minority report, there is likely to be a difference of opinion. But at this stage, I am not able to give you definite opinion about any particular point as such. But I may say that on the whole the majority report cannot to considered satisfactory.

OPINION IN BOMBAY.

MORE INTERVIEWS.

BOMBAY, March 9.

A lack of enthusiasm marks the feature of public opinion in Bombay over the report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee published this morning. There is a sense of keen disappointment in Liberal and moderate circles while a feeling of indifference is discernible in Nationalist quarters. Generally speaking, the Minority Report has been receiving a certain amount of support. Reuter's latest message reporting a London Liberal paper's prophesy that His Excellency Lord Reading is a supporter of the Minority Report has been received here with a sense of relief in Liberal circles.

Futile.

A number of prominent publicists of Bombay were interviewed by the Associated Press this afternoon. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee characterised the Report as a futile one and observed:—"So to speak, it changes the punctuation and does not touch at all the spirit of the system against which we are so opposed. The main issue has been most successfully avoided, and so far from offering any solution of the vexed problem, it only makes confusion worse confounded. In my opinion it is not mere instalments of reform that is required but a completely different system of democratic government more in accordance with the needs and traditions of the Indian people. No system of foreign government, however good, will suit India with her peculiar and complex traditions of life. What we want is a homogenous system of government built up by the Indian people themselves; and dyarchy is the very antithesis of the spirit of homogeneity."

Complete Autonomy for Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education to the Government of Bombay who was inclined to support the Minority Report expressed the opinion that so far as the Bombay Presidency was concerned, it was quite fit for complete provincial autonomy and that all the subjects should be transferred to the control of ministers.

The Hon. Mr. Gulam Hussain Hiddayatullah, Minister for Local Self-Government said that he stood by his memorandum which he had submitted to the Government of India and in which he had made a demand for complete provincial autonomy.

Substantial Gain to I. C. S.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Leader of the Swaraj Party and Leader of the opposition in the local Legislative Council, expressed dissatisfaction with the recommendations of the majority although he was not surprised at the result. "It appears," observed Mr. Jayakar, "that the Committee have utilised the occasion for improving on the imperfections of the Act, and many of the witnesses who gave evidence have thereby tightened the grip of the Act on the country by strengthening it just on those points where it was frail and weak before. I think the only people who have substantially gained by the report are the civil service of the country."

Wanted a Royal Commission.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and ex-Member of the Bombay Government, said:—

"My own view is that further advance in the constitution is necessary and that for that purpose a Royal Commission should be appointed as recommended by the minority. No more amendment of rules and no removal of some minor difficulties could serve the purpose. Generally speaking, I stand by the evidence I gave before the Muddiman Committee."

Liberalise Central Govt.

Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of "The Indian Social Reformer" thought that when men like Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah three of whom have had practical experience of administration said that dyarchy was a a failure, the majority attempt to bolster it up was ridiculous. "I however think", said Mr. Natarajan, "that there is much force in the view expressed by the majority that the question of provincial autonomy should be considered only after the position of the Central Government has been made strong and stable. The Central Government as the principal agency which can control many centrifugal tendencies existing in India must be the primary concern of all Indian reforms. The Government of India to become stable should be first made constitutional. The most urgent reform at present, in my opinion, is the liberalising of the Government of India."

Mr. K. E. Dadachanji, representative of the Liberal Party in the local legislature, condemned the majority report as unsatisfactory and demanded a Royal Commission as rightly recommended by the Minority.—A. P.

CONGRESS POLICY VINDICATED

BOTH REPORTS UNSATISFACTORY.

MADRAS, March 9.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Free Press of India", Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President, Tamil Nadu Swarajya Party, expressed himself as follows on the Reform Inquiry Committee Report:—

"I trust no sensible or patriotic Indian will take the Report, either majority or minority, seriously. I notice that the signatories to both the reports are agreed, including the leader of the Independents, Mr. Jinnah, that the Constitution as a whole requires to be worked by reasonable men in a reasonable spirit, if deadlocks are not to ensue. This gives the key to the situation. Nothing like Swaraj is possible with the so-called reasonable nationalism of Mr. Jinnah's group. The minority obviously are not prepared to commit themselves to any specific recommendations and they want to be reasonable men prepared to agree to some more reforms and to work them in a reasonable spirit. As to their criticism of the Reform Act, experience has taught us that their obvious brilliance, lucidity and exhaustiveness lead us nowhere. No greater travesty of liberal constitution-making can be imagined than the performance of the Muddiman majority. The subjects recommended for transfer show the gretesque nature of their recommendations, for the recommendations are either reactionary, insignificant and colourless or belong to the category of minute and negligible benevolences. The Madras Minister's plea for transfer of all subjects with the retention of Governors' residuary powers in certain cases should not delude us. It is all very clever and may be a kind of cheap politics. But if we want Swaraj, we must have a nation-wide political party with grit and good sense and above all patriotism and the backing of the masses. No greater justification of Congress policy can be required than the elaborate Muddiman Report."

MINORITY'S POSITION.

MR. JINNAH INTERVIEWED.

DELHI, March 9.

Requested to explain briefly the broad outline of the proposals put forward by the minority report, Mr. Jinnah, who is one of its signatories stated to a press interviewer as follows:—

The terms of reference of the Committee and the statement made by Sir Malcolm Hailey to the Assembly laid down that it was open to the Committee to enquire into difficulties arising from or defects inherent in the working of the Government of India Act and the rules thereunder in regard to the Central Government and the Governments of Governors' provinces. The Committee was restricted to suggest remedies such as could be found within the Act or by the rule making power. But the statement of Sir Malcolm Hailey made it clear that if our enquiry showed that it was not possible to make an advance without amending the constitution that was a question upon which Government were not committed and was to be treated as a separate issue. Put in a nut shell our position is this:

(1) The minority have come to a clear conclusion that their enquiry has shown that the entire constitution must be revised and amended.

(2) They further considered the difficulties and defects of the system of dyarchy and they came to the conclusion that 'the only cure to be had is in the replacement of the dyarchical by a unitary and responsible provincial Government".

3. Dealing with the constitution of the Central Government their conclusions are that with provincial Government fully responsible to their legislative councils the Central Government cannot remain irresponsible to the Legislature and that therefore the Central Executive dealing with civil administration should be simultaneously made responsible to the legislature. With regard to the army the control should remain in the hands of the Governor-General until India is able to take over the control of her defences. The Governor-General will not be responsible to the legislature in this behalf, but that it should be provided in the statute that a charge on the revenues for the Budget of the army (which is now not votable) should be settled for a term of years in consultation with experts and that any further demand in excess of such Budget should be put to the vote of the Assembly. That in the event of a peril to national safety the Governor-General may authorise any expenditure over and above the one provided by the statute or that refused by the legislature, but that the legislature should have power to discuss the military policy of administration by resolutions to be moved in the House. Similar provision should be made with regard to the foreign and political Department.

The minority cite an authority in support of their suggestion. They say, "It is worth noting that Lord Durham's conception of responsible Government did not include the management by the colonial authorities of the question of military defence—Egerton's Federations and Unions in the British Empire".

The minority further observe that "We do not understand these suggestions at all to mean or imply the introduction of Dyarchy, for its essential features will not be found in such system".

4. In the meantime the minority suggest a definite scheme of Indianisation by observing, "We feel that there can be no stability about any constitution which may be devised for India without at the same timetaking steps to prepare her for herself defence within a reasonable period of time. In order to satisfy this condition of political advance we think that it is necessary to prepare a scheme which will have a direct relation to constitutional development in the near future to enable India to achieve full dominion status. We naturally do not feel ourselves called upon to enter into the details of any proposals. We have ventured to express these views only because it appears to us that this vital condition of political advance must be stated and recognized".

"HOPELESSLY INADEQUATE."

"LEADER'S" COMMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 9.

The "Leader's" opinion on the Reforms Enquiry Committee's Report is summed up in its head lines "Majority's white-wash of Dyarchy", "Hopelessly inadequate recommendations". The paper expresses great disappointment at the result. It says: It is a relief to us, as it would be to our country-men generally, to turn from the bootless platitudes of the Muddiman Five to the report which bears the signatures of the Minority. The Minority Report makes out a conclusive case against the continuance of the present system, and, in effect, pleads for the establishment of complete Responsible Government.—A.P.

BENGAL MINISTRY

SPOILS EQUALLY DIVIDED

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DECCA, March 9.

It is officially announced that His Excellency the Governor has appointed Nawab Bahodur Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhury, C.I.E., M.L.C., and Raja Manmatha Nath Roy Chaudhuri of Santosh, M.L.C., to be Ministers. The former will have charge of the Agriculture and Industries and Education Departments, and Raja Manmatha Nath Ray of the Local Self-Government, Medical, Excise and Public Works Departments.—A.P.

LORD CURZON.

UNDERGOES A SEVERE OPERATION.

LONDON, March 9.

A bulletin issued from Lord Curzon's London residence says:—

"Lord Curzon underwent a severe operation, this morning. The patient is as well as can be expected at this early stage, but his condition must call for great anxiety for few days."—Reuter.

DREADED COMMUNIST

MUZZLING OF MR. SAKLATVALLA

TORIES' ANTI-INDIAN ATTACK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 7.

The India Office has begun dreading Mr. Saklatvala. Last Tuesday's debate against the subversive propaganda in the Empire took the shape of a one sided anti-Indian attack by the Tories. The only Indian M.P., Mr. Saklatvalla would have pulverized the attack against the legitimate rights of the Communists and Swaraists. All Labour members shouted for fair hearing to Mr. Saklatvalla.

Earl Winterton, alarmed, talked for forty minutes.

Then as Mr. Saklatvala started the Tories applied the closure and carried an irregular vote. The Speaker cancelled the closure.

The debate technically remains open but the public here expect Government and the India Office will never dare give Mr. Saklatvala a fair chance for their complete exposure.

TURKISH SITUATION.

KEMAL PASHA'S MANIFESTO.

STERN MEASURES AGAINST FOMENTERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 8.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha has issued a manifesto with regard to the situation. The manifesto says Government is determined to use new powers to punish pitilessly all issuing venomous publications directed against the Republic. It calls upon all officials to do their duty to prevent troubles rather than repress.

Insurgent activity is reported near Argano towards Tchermik.—Reuter.

KADYKEJY OCCUPIED.

KURDISH PROGRESS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 9.

A message from Angora says that the Kurdish insurgents have occupied Kadykejy, five miles from Diarbekr.—Reuter.

EXPULSION OF PATRIARCH.

A SOLUTION SUGGESTED.

GENEVA, Mar. 9.

According to a semi-official Turkish communication received here, the Turkish Government has succeeded in inducing the members of the Holy Synod and oecumenical Patriarchate to elect a new Patriarch in the place of Constantine. If this be so, the question of expulsion of the Patriarch will have been disposed of so far as the League of Nations Council is concerned.—Reuter.

DR. SIMONS.

TO BE INTERIM PRESIDENT OF REICH.

BERLIN, March 7.

The majority parties in the Reichstag have agreed to the drafting of a law by which the President of Leipzig Supreme Court, Dr. Simons, will be appointed interim President of the Reich until the new President is elected.

HERR OTTO BRAUN.

The Social Democrats have adopted Herr Otto Braun as a candidate for the Presidency.—Reuter.

ST. PAUL'S RESTORATION.

SPECIAL SERVICES SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The portion of St. Paul's Cathedral beneath the Dome including the choir and transepts will be closed at the end of the month. All special services have been suspended in order to facilitate the work of restoration which is likely to take some years.—Reuter's Special.

SIR R. DONALD ON EMPIRE WIRELESS.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Sir Robert Donald writes to the press on the subject of Empire Wireless complaining that the Postmaster-General, while retaining State operation, has not adopted the recommendation of the Imperial Wireless Committee appointed by the Labour Government and which reported in February 1924, whereby the Post Office should establish "Improved business organisation" in order to ensure greatest efficiency. Sir Robert Donald explains business reasons for a separate directorate to supervise operation of wireless as distinct from inland services which are more stereotyped. He emphasises the Committee's concern for the imperial aspect of wireless wherefore they recommended the establishment of an Empire Communications Board on which the Dominions and India will be represented.—Reuter.

HERRIOT CHAMBERLAIN CONVERSATIONS

5-PARTY GUARANTEE PACT.

PROBLEM OF GERMANY'S FRONTIERS.

PARIS, March 8.

In contrast to the meagre information vouchasafed to British correspondents last night, newspapers here appear with copious reports of the conversations between M. Herriot and Mr. Chamberlain from which emerges Security and not Disarmaments as the chief topic. The crux of the whole problem is Germany's eastern frontier. While Mr. Chamberlain rejected the Protocol and the Anglo-Franco-Belgian alliance, M. Herriot agreed to consider a five-party guarantee Pact subject to Reservations, chief of which is that the terms of the Treaty as will affect Germany's eastern frontier must be guaranteed equally with those affecting western. Mr. Chamberlain was unable to reply explicitly, but hoped it would be possible to find an arrangement satisfying Czechoslovakia, Poland and Germany on this matter. M. Herriot appeared to be ready to counsel the Poles to take a commonsense view of the situation and to use his good offices to secure a compromise. There the matters rests for the moment.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT GENEVA

GENEVA, March 8.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived here accompanied by the British Delegation of ten, including naval, military and air experts. The Japanese, Uruguayan and other delegates arrived by the same train.—Reuter.

FOR EMPIRE'S SAFETY.

SUPPORT FIVE PARTY PACT.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

"It is impossible for the Imperial Statesmen to treat Europe as some derelict island in the Pacific", exclaims the "Morning Post" in a leading article and trusts that the Dominions will regard the new orientation of British diplomacy indicated in Mr. Chamberlain's support of the five party pact as a precautionary step designed to protect the Empire from such bolts from the blue as the unfortunate affair of Chanak. The paper declares that the Empire can never besafe if Europe is restless. If we can make the heart of the Empire safe, we will then be able to devote more time to develop inter-Imperial trade and to meet many acute problems which can be solved not by local but by Imperial treatment for however grave may be the problems of Europe, they are insignificant compared with the mighty racial issue already threatening the domestic peace in more than one British Dominion.—Reuter's Special.

580 MILLONS GOLD MARKS

FIRST ANNUITY FROM GERMANY.

PARIS, March 8

The Agent-General of the Reparations Commission has issued a statement, covering the first annuity from Germany under the Dawes Scheme upto 28th February 1925. Receipt totalled 580 millions and marks. of which 464 millions gold marks will be allotted to the Allies' account, out of which 107 millions will be allotted to Britain.—Reuter.

POLAND AND GERMANY.

LONDON, March 7.

The fact that diplomatic interest in Europe is shifting towards Poland gives weight to the Berlin message which quotes the following comments of the "Boersen Courier." This paper says:—As far as the German Government is concerned, there is no question of an official guaranteeing of the eastern frontier with regard to which Germany takes her stand upon Article 19 of the League Covenant. Nevertheless, it adds, Germany has not stated that it desires that this frontier should be altered.—Reuter.

TREATMENT OF SIKH PRISONERS.

PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE'S ALLEGATIONS TRUE.

DELHI, March 7.

Kumar Gangananda Sinha and Dr. Lohakhare, M.L.A., who had been deputed by the Nationalist Party to enquire into the allegations of the Prabandhak Committee about the treatment to Sikh prisoners in the Nabha Jail have submitted their report on the basis of the statements made by eight persons in Amritsar as well as the marks of injuries upon their persons. They observe that the allegations of the Prabandhak Committee had been shown to be not without foundation. It is understood that the statements of the prisoners have been brought to the notice of Government.—A. P.

IMPROVING "UNTOUCHABLES' LOT.

RS. 10,000 DONATION FOR APPOINTING PREACHERS.

RAJKOT, Mar. 8.

The Gackwar's Government has accepted the donation of Rs. 10,000 made by Rao Bahadur Jugal Kishore for appointing two preachers for the social amelioration of the untouchables.—A.P.

SIR B. BLACKETT.

GOVERNOR OF IMPERIAL BANK?

M. L. AS' COMPROMISE ON EXCISE.

PROB. SHAH ON BUDGET.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Prof. K. T. Shah delivered his second lecture, yesterday, on the "Indian Budget," at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, presiding.

Mr. Bomanji in his preliminary observations remarked that Sir Basil Blackett was to be promoted for his recent services to the Imperial Bank of India as one of its Governors on a salary of Rs. 10,000. The public of India should not tolerate such an assault on their self-respect. They all knew already that an Advisory Committee to the Imperial Bank of India was appointed some time back consisting of three gentlemen, one of whom was a gentleman connected with the Bank of England. There was a movement thus begun to make the Imperial Bank of India an appendage of the Bank of England. The second step in that direction was the appointment of Sir Basil Blackett.

There was another piece of news and that, too, to their discredit. The members of the Assembly had compromised with the Government. They had consented to reduce the Excise Duty by 1 per cent. What they cared was not one per cent or two but they took their stand on a matter of principle.

PROF. SHAH.

Prof. Shah began by referring to the charge made against him by some, to whom he should be indebted for the unselfish interest displayed in his behalf, that he was too warm, too hot headed for a professor. In answer he would point out that strong expressions are the natural result of deep conviction. When he was of school-going age, one who was wiser in years than himself advised him to study blue books published by the Government for the benefit of this benighted land. He followed the advice for 15 or 20 years and rose from the study a more confirmed extremist than he had gone to it, convinced unshakeably that the resources of this country were being abused and misused, so much abused and misused indeed that the wonder was how the country was not worse off than it actually was.

Taking up the main groups of expenditure in the Country's Budget, the lecturer pointed out that the decisive factor in determining any line of expenditure came from the revenue. Estimating of expenditure was a great art. The practice in India was to present the Budget in the beginning of March, while it was for the year commencing with the next April, so that a good deal of revenue and expenditure is in the region of guess work. A scientific financier would be able to forecast with great accuracy the expenditure in the following year. And the way in which India's finances had so far been managed showed the utter incompetence of the man holding the portfolio. Disraeli declared that Britain produced soldiers and scholars, but not one financier and even to this day the lecturer was sure that the Government of India had never had one good Finance Minister in the shape of a man who really was familiar with even the first principles of what might be called National Economy—National Economy for them meant national economy of England perhaps, but not of India. Finance Ministers were reported to be only in charge of their departments as a stepping stone to higher honours and the rumour of Sir Basil Blackett's impending appointment as Managing Director of the Imperial Bank of India would go to confirm it.

BAD FAITH.

The authorities in framing the Budget had a loophole in the proverbial uncertainty of Indian Revenue, and several items could be subsequently introduced. This was an utter negation of all principles of sound Finance. For between the Budget and the final statement of expenditure there were what were called revised estimates, in which any number of items not presented in the Budget itself could be introduced. The practice of presenting the Budget in March was itself a slavish imitation without regard to the actual economic condition of this country. For if budgets be framed about the first of January there would be no uncertainty as to the revenue and expenditure; but then perhaps there would be no subterfuge open to Government to adopt, such as the Revised Estimates. The lecturer said he was quite alive to the seriousness of the charges he was making, when he said that in the revised budgets items of expenditure were stepped in that were not found in the original Budget. One such item was three crores forty-one lakhs paid to the Persian Government in connection with concessions to the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., in the Caucasian regions. The amount was shown in the Budget under suspense account. Suspense accounts in public finance were fundamentally bad. These amounts were floating without anchorage and had the habit of sometimes disappearing altogether and no one could be brought to book in the event of their disappearance. Did the people realize the seriousness of This? It was not merely a matter of bad-accounting but an example of injustice, of bad faith, he was going to say. If the people were told that this should be written off as bad debt, the lecturer would say it rested on the credit of England and it could not be so treated unless England herself proved her insolvency. What was even worse was that the Finance Member knew of this sum when presenting the Budget in 1923-24 and before, but not a word of it was given out, and the logic of *fait accompli* was presented now and the sum would have to be written off.

Another instance was in reference to the enemy ships in the possession of Government. The first time the people heard of them was in 1922-23 and they had been sold in 1920. If the Government had any the slightest regard for the formation of a mercantile marine or giving nautical training to Indians they would not have kept the people in ignorance of this fact.

CRIMINAL MANIPULATION.

Still another instance was the expenditure of the Second Afghan war. Sir John Strachy estimated the cost in February, 1880 as five crores. Four months later it rose to 15 crores and after another four months the amount was revised as 17 crores and then again at 19 and in 1882 it was brought to 23 crores. One could not avoid the inference that somewhere, somehow, a great blunder or worse had been perpetrated. In no other country would such a state of things, such criminal manipulation of things, be permitted to go on unchallenged. The lecturer declared it was the duty of the Government of India, of its finance member, and of the Legisuative Assembly to place the finances above the possibility of such manipulation and such changes after the statement had been presented.

The result of all these manipulations, the lecturer went on to say, was demoralisation on a national scale, as the people were not given the opportunity to think of things as they actually were. For instance, the proper distinction between retrenchment and economy was not realised,

The Assembly members some time back declared for a ten per cent cut all round, because they had no means of having that intimate knowledge of the finances of the country necessary for making more constructive proposals. This was another expression of the demoralisation.

TEST OF EXPENDITURE.

Continuing the speaker observed that each item of expenditure could be justified only by the advantage conferred by it on the nation-building Departments.

He had himself made proposals in his evidence before the Inchcape Committee, for reduction of Military expenditure by half without the least injury to the safety of the country. The expenditure per head of the Indian soldier was Rs. 500 as against Rs. 2,100 for the European soldier, so that an army of 60,000 European men would exceed in its expenditure even an Indian force of 250,000 men. The tragedy of the fact deepened when it was understood that the full benefit of such enormous expenditure did not come to India because of the Short Service System obtaining in the army directed by Britain. England had no universal Conscription and the recruits after a time were sent to different parts of the Empire, the expenditure being borne by such parts not only during the time and before, but even after their return. Even worse than this was the fact that all these soldiers were returned to England at the first outbreak of danger to her, leaving the portions of Empire concerned to shift for themselves, just as Romans when the Goths attacked Rome, left England which they had garrisoned. This the speaker declared was burning the candle not only at both the ends, but also in the middle.

Coming to expenditure Prof. Shah said that in a country in which 2/3rds. of the population were habitually living below the margin of starvation, management of the Finance was the most serious of responsibilities than could fall to the lot of any man. Out of a total produce worth Rs. 100 crores, in this province land revenue was to the amount of Rs. 502 or 6 lakhs. This was by no means small for a country most of whose people had not enough to feed themselves with. It was so much the less of food he got and so much the more of starvation. The Finance Member had referred to the rise in prices of produce; but in the Budget only the prices of exports were given and not of imports, making it thereby impossible to compare them.

Dealing with the Drink revenue, the speaker said that as long as the Government was continuing to benefit by it, how could they at the same time take up the attitude of righteousness and deprive the country of the opium revenue from Chinese out of a pretended sense of moral wrong done to them. The speaker, of course, was not by any means, thereby, pleading for the pernicious opium traffic but, should not the Government so consistently with its professions of solicitude for foreigners abolish the drink traffic also and radically revise the financial management of the country?

CUSTOMS DUTY.

Another item which was dominated by non-Indian interests was the Customs Duty. He had the strongest objections to this. England, as long as her industries were struggling for a foothold, was for protection against Indian goods, but as soon as her Manchester and Paisley were strengthened, she turned free trader and forced the principle on India to the latters' utter industrial ruin. It was said, in answer to this that Indian exports were increasing. But what do the exports consist of 10 million tons of food grains, when her own children are starving. It was calculated that India would need 90 million tons to feed herself but she was producing only 70 millions, out of which 7 millions should be reserved for seed, 3 millions, were being wasted by the idle and comfortable rich and 10 millions were exported. So that 50 millions tons were left as against 90 that was the bare necessity.

What wonder, then that the vitality of the people was being undermined? As for imports 75 per cent. were manufactured goods out of the raw materials of this country. The price of these manufactured goods carried with them an increase of 200 per cent by the time they reached the consumer, while the country on the authority of Strachey, was all the time not at all lacking in labour or other facilities for manufacturing the goods within its own borders. Can there ever be a tragic comedy more ludicrous, yet more painful than this?

There was talk of discriminating protection of Indian Industries but if the Government had been in the interest of the people a general law could be easily passed and the general principle asserted of protection, and again protection and still more protection of Indian Industries without any qualification.

EXCISE DUTY.

Dealing with the excise duty on cotton goods Prof. Shah pointed out that it was only undoing what little of good, the policy of protection could bring them.

Concluding the speaker said that economics should not be coloured by politics, but he would challenge any one to find out one item of the economic policy of the Government that did not comeinto conflict with the wider political interests of the country. England levied import duties on American motor cars, cinema films, musical instruments, but none ever heard of her putting the same duties on her own manufactures of similar things. But in India the cotton excise duty was imposed in contravention of the first principles of self help. If a Finance Member were to copy it in England his days would be numbered, at least so far as his public life was concerned.

Prof. Shah concluded by saying that all these facts amply showed how non-Indian interests were dominating the policy of the Government in their Financial management of the country and how impossible it was for any to hold one self in restraint when speaking of them.

PERNICIOUS PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Bomanji proposing a vote of thanks referred to the pernicious propaganda going on in England an instance of which was the report of Indianisation to the extent of 9 out of 10 civil offices, which a certain Governor of a certain Province in India had given out as the near possibility to Sir Robert Hall. Such propaganda should be put an end to and Lord Reading should take steps to find out who gave out such lies for consumption by Britain, and bring him to book.

MAHATMAJI.

BUSY DAY IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 7.

Mahatmaji arrived at Madras this morning by the Bombay Mail and was received at the station by a large number of leaders. Madras citizens thronged in a huge concourse to have *darshan* at all places adjoining the railway station and on either side of the roads through which he passed. House-fronts were decorated and welcome arches were put up at many places. Garlands and showers of flowers were offered all through the route. At noon he went to Adyar and had a private conversation with Dr. Besant. In the afternoon at 3 p.m. he visited the Yuvathi Samanalayam, an institution started on his advice some time back for the reclamation of fallen women. He was presented with an address by Srimathi Purna Tilakamma in which appreciative references to his work had been made.

Precisely at 4 p.m. he arrived at the Corporation office where amidst a very large gathering Dr. Usman, the President, read an address on behalf of the Corporation. In the course of his reply Mahatmaji referred to better street and sanitation. He went on to observe that he considered Khaddar as the most imporant work for the well-being of human kind; removal of untouchability comes next to it. Only untouchability was eating into the vitals of Hindaism. Whenever he met any Indian or European, or any one else for the matter of that, he emphasised Khaddar only. If it would be possible to separate Charkha from politics he would rejoice at it. Apart from the political benefits to be derived from it Khaddar production was necessary for affording adequate help to the millions of voiceless people of our country. He thanked the Corporation for presenting him the address.

INTERVIEW BY "SWADESAMITRAN."

The "Swedasamitran" publishes an interview with Mahatmaji. In the course of which the following observations appear:—Disharmony between Hindus and Muslims and mutual distrust is prevailing to a great extent. Now this distrust has to disappear. People have at present no trust in the leaders either and the trust has to be gained. On the heels of the Viceroy's proposed visit to England the English papers have commenced anti-Indian propaganda, but I don't think that counter-propaganda is either possible or useful. The English Press rarely publish the Indian side. When Maulana Mahomed Ali wanted certain matter to be published as advertisement and enclosed a cheque for it "The Times" returned the cheque and refused publication. The British Press is an agency for the British imperial interests only. As for the British public they are able to understand only two things. As an indication of the unsatisfactory position of the country they understand revolution. They can understand a real non-co-operation. When years ago Sir Surendranath Bannerji explained clearly the Indian position one of his hearers asked him: "If the position of your country is like that why don't your people rebel?" The British public are in the same spirit even now. As for our people at present I think that it is not possible to rouse in them a spirit of civil resistance. No disappointing measures by Government such as may be expected from the Muddiman Committee, no repression, no terrorism can rouse the people at present to self-resistance so far as I am able to judge it. There seems to be a sense of want of faith in their own capacity to cure it. I find that the only measure is to concentrate on the Charkha. What the masses want in the first instance is economic sufficiency and to achieve that sufficiency I have no other programme, but hand-spinning. In South Africa I see that General Smuts has now spoken generally in favour of Indian rights. He is now in the opposition if he really means all that he says and if there are no loop-holes in his statements Indians can accept and fight for their rights as now represented by him.

He is proceeding to Vaikom to-night, but he was unable to say how long he would stay there. It is expected that he will tour in Tamil Nadu after some days' stay in Vaikom. He addresses a meeting at the Triplicane Beach this evening.

INTERVIEW BY "SWARAJYA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 7.

Questioned by the "Swarajya" representative whether the acceptance of office by the Swarajists would in any way affect the relations between the Congress and the Swarajya Party Mahatmaji answered with a decisive "no" and added that the Congress had given a *carte blanche* to the Swarajists in regard to their activities in the Councils.

On his attention being drawn to the Viceroy's assent to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act in spite of opposition from the elected Hindu members Mahatmaji stated that he had not studied the Act or its implications and added that in case it became absolutely necessary for him to do so he would pay his attention to it and express his opinion in course of time.

Questioned whether it was consistent with the policy of the Congress for the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee to openly support the Act Mahatmaji replied that he saw no objection to any Congressman supporting the Act who also accepted the principle of entry into the Councils.

To another question Mahatmaji replied that he would certainly avail himself of the opportunity of his visit to Vaikom to see the Maharani Regent if he could.

He also confessed with regret that the prospects of Hindu-Muslim unity in the North which he lately visited were not very bright. He said that on his way to Bombay he had written on the subject to Dr. Kitchlew and other Muslim leaders and he was expecting a reply from them. Mahatmaji expressed his satisfaction at the cordial relationship existing between the two communities in this province.

The only message he could give to the South was "I ask them to spin, that's all."

'A HOPELES TANGLE.'

MAHATMA ON HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

MADRAS, March 7.

40,000 people assembled on Saturday evening on the vast beach, to hear Mahatma Gandhi on the "Present Situation." Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar presided. The Mahatma said:—

I am uninterested in the political side of the present situation although it is an integral part of the Congress. I have purposely refrained from interesting myself in it. I have no faith in it. My life's work is chalked out for me. I am certain that if we can ensure reform from within, other things will follow surely enough. I am told that nothing can be done in India unless some excitement is promised to the people. Please remember that Swaraj is not the result of excitement or intoxication. Swaraj will be a natural and inevitable result of businesslike habits. It will be the inevitable result of co-operation in our own ranks, of exacting discipline, of obedience, of sustained energy, well-meant and well-calculated sacrifice. Swaraj will be the natural result of co-operative industry on the part of the whole nation and of enlightened awakening among the masses of India. We, who have attained a degree of political consciousness and begun to love our country must spread ourselves out to the masses and go back to the village.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Referring to Hindu-Muslim unity, the Mahatma explained why he had put it away as a hopeless tangle at present. He said:—The moment the spinners know that while unwinding the yarn from the spindle it it got tangled, the more they try to undo it the more knotty it becomes. A wise spinner would not therefore lose his patience, but would leave it aside and retackle it after he had cooled down. Similarly, the Mahatma said, he did not despair of a solution, but he would take away his mind from eternally thinking of it. In the present atmosphere he could not persuade either the Hindus or Muslims to accept his solution. He implored both the communities to be straight, honest and fearless in dealings with one another and not to lose faith in spite of the seemingly dark horizon.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

Referring to the question of untouchability, the Mahatma said the country had made tremendous advance in the right direction in the last few years. He hoped the curse of untouchability would be blotted out of Hinduism within the life-time of the present generation of Hindus. He finally exhorted the audience to remember Khaddar and the spinning wheel. He was sorry to have to say that the people seemed to have become so soft as not to wear coarse Khaddar. There was no Swaraj in the present generation without the organisation of the spinning wheel. There was absolutely no panacea but civil disobedience which everybody wanted, but disobedience was impractical without the wheel.

In regard to the Vaikom Satyagraha movement, the Mahatma announced that he would confer with the orthodox party as well as the Maharani during his visit to Travancore.—Free Press of India.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Reading will leave Delhi on 8th or 9th April for Bombay and embark on 10th.

Lord Lytton will proceed to Peshawar and Kashmir after he takes over the Viceroyalty.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House, yesterday. The following had the honour of being invited:—The Hon. Mr Justice H C Coyajee, Mr F Pratt, Sir Lawless and Lady Hepper, Sir Norcot Warren, Captain and Mrs E J Headlam, Colonel and Mrs R H Lloyd, Mr F Clayton Lt: Colonel W S Craster, Mr R E Gibson, Lt: Colonel D G Jones, Commander A B A Baker, Commander G Wilson, Lt: Colonel F J Page, Mr F C Annesley, Miss Alridge, Mr and Mrs H A W Brent, Mr and Mrs W H Hammond, Mr and Mrs W E Holsinger, Lt: Colonel F D Hunt, Mr and Mrs A E O Lucas, Mr and Mrs W Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs N B Macbeth, Mr and Mrs W G McKee, the Revd and Mrs J McKenzie, Mr Ratansi D Morarji, Mr and Mrs Meyer Nissim, Mr and Mrs A J Raymond, Mr Manmohandas Ramji, Mr and Mrs N B Saklatvala, Captain F Seymour Williams and Miss Thacker.

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

these weavers who would be his *sellers*. How would he do it? Naturally by making the yard used "longer" so that he would have to pay less to the weaver for the same length of cloth.

Take the case of the grain merchant. If he is "selling" grain to the "mili-hand" he would like to make his mapli smaller so as to get an illegimate profit by giving short measure. If on the other hand the same grain merchant has contracted with a cultivator to "buy" the grain at harvest time and wants to defraud this "cultivator," he will make the "mapli" bigger so as to get more grain for the same money.

In short fraud can be perpetrated not only by making a standard measure smaller, but also by making it bigger, "according to the use to which it has to be put".

The same is the case with the currency measure, i.e., the coin. If the unit is made smaller it is the man who has to "receive" payment that is defrauded of his due. If the unit is made larger it is the man who has to *make* payments that is defrauded. By the change of the law to 2sh. all who have to make payments would have been defrauded. They would have had to find 11.30 grains of gold or its equivalent in goods instead of the previous 7.53 grains. The whole "debtor" class of the country is affected by such a change in its dues to the Government and to the sowcar.

The Government will contend that they have not changed the unit. The rupee it was and rupee it remains but this is a great deception. The rupee is a token—a ticket—representing a given amount of gold, and the Government is making it now to represent a much greater amount.

To take an analogous instance, we have in India units of weight called "maunds". The Bombay maund is only 28 lbs. while the Bengal maund is 82 lbs. Making a law that the rupee shall hereafter mean 11.30 grains instead of 7.53 is similar to passing a law that the maund wherever it may appear in a contract shall always be construed as 82 lbs. even though the intention of the original contract was 28 lbs. Our rulers would think twice before passing such an absurd law. But the change in the value of the rupee is identical in nature and is something equally wrong and equally absurd. No Government has any right to vary contracts to the disadvantage of one of the parties to it when they are not in any way unlawful.

The issue becomes still more serious, the change becomes still more reprehensible, when the Government itself was one of the parties to such contracts, and itself stood to profit by the change to the tune of 12 1/2 crores a year.

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul.

One argument frequently advanced in defence of the change is that although the producer might suffer the consumer benefits. This is a most strange doctrine. Robbing Peter to pay Paul might have been commendable in Robin Hood, but cannot be commended by any honest man. And what poor Peter it is that this change will rob of his dues? It is the Indian producer, the poorest man in the world.

And who are these Pauls? Who are these consumers that are going to be benefited? They are the people who consume our imports, and who would have benefited by getting them 33 per cent cheaper if the 2sh rate has been made effective. If the tables of import are analysed it will be found that nine-tenths of them really go to the moneyed classes or to trade and industry. Why should these classes benefit at the expense of the very poorest of the population?

Then again, the Government would have benefited only to the extent of 12 1/2 crores, but the producer would be out of pocket not only to the extent of these 12 1/2 crores but to the extent of nearly 120 crores. On the basis of the trade figures for 1923-24 the total exports are 360 crores. At 15 to the sovereign they represent a total gold value of £240 million. At 10 to the sovereign these same exports although they fetch the same £240 million would have given only 240 crores to the producer of this country, i. e., his loss by this change of the standard unit would have been 120 crores.

These 120 crores would have gone into pockets of people who have to remit money out of India—the importers, the Government (for home charges), Railways and foreign companies working in India (for remittance of their profits Home), the people who import gold and silver for the arts (mainly middle and upper classes), etc., etc.

Against this charge of loss to the producer the defenders of the present policy put forward a plea that might well be examined here. They say that while the consumer will benefit by these changes the producer will not suffer, because prices of commodities have risen to twice or thrice their pre-war values and are likely to remain there for many years. Therefore the Indian producer will continue to receive as much money for his produce as he used to do and will have no reason to complain.

How hollow the above argument is will be made clear in my next article.

(to be continued).

B. N. RLY. DEBENTURES.

NEW ONE AND QUARTER MILLION ISSUE.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The prospectus has been issued of one and a quarter million sterling Bengal and North-Western Railway debentures for the purpose of repaying advances and providing funds for future extensions.—Reuter's Special.

SIR S. BRANCKER AT VIENNA

VIENNA, March 8.

Sir Sefton Brancker has arrived here.—Reuter.

TRAGEDY AT BATHING FAIR.

20 KILLED: 100 INJURED.

SEQUEL TO GREAT RUSH.

ALLAHABAD, March 9.

A Fyzabad message says:—At the Gobind Dwadshi bathing fair at Ajodhia, yesterday in the rush there were loss of life and injury to several persons. Twenty men are reported to have been crushed to death and about 100 persons were injured.—A. P.

HINDU MAHASABHA.

LALA LAJPAT RAI DECLINES PRESIDENTSHIP.

DELHI, March 9.

Lala Lajpat Rai on ground of ill-health has declined the Presidentship of the forthcoming session of the Hindu Mahasabha.—A. P.

NEW BENGAL GOVERNOR.

"A FURTHER PROOF OF REACTIONARISM."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 8.

I have just learnt that Sir John Kerr, Governor of Assam has been appointed to act as Governor of Bengal during the four months that Lord Lytton will fill the Viceregal gaddi. I have also ascertained that Sir William Reid will act as Governor of Assam while Sir John Kerr occupies the Bengal Governorship. This news will no doubt come as a surprise to those who have been led to believe by reports appearing in the Calcutta papers that Sir Abdur Rahim would be appointed the Governor of Bengal. It will come with particular surprise to the Liberals like Sir Surendranath Banerjea who were moving heaven and earth to see that the Senior Member of the Executive Council of Bengal should be asked to officiate as Governor following the normal practice. The Senior Member is Sir Abdur Rahim who it was stated had even postponed his visit to the Geneva Jurists' Conference on account of the changes consequent on Lord Reading's mission to England.

On principle every one must be opposed to the appointment of Sir John Kerr in preference to that of Sir Abdur Rahim on the sole ground that the normal procedure has been violated, although Sir John is the seniormost civilian already occupying a Governor's place. But, it is a pity that the bureaucracy has not thought it fit to appoint an Indian even for the brief spell of four months. The news that Sir Abdur Rahim has been disappointed in his just and natural expectations is not without its good feature, because here is yet another reminder to the moderates not to pin faith to mere conventions but only to legal status (evidence of which will be found enshrined in the report of the Muddiman Committee issued this evening). The tall talk of Indianisation, which Government have often indulged in, has vanished into thin air and once more in the contemptuous treatment meted out to Sir Abdur Rahim is further proof of reactionarism which I forecasted on the day Lord Reading's mission to England was announced. Out of evil cometh good, and Sir Surendranath Banerjee may yet live to see that his picture of self-Government in India has been a mirage.

The Majority report of the Muddiman Committee gives some more lessons for the Moderates and woe be unto him who would not lose his patience after a perusal of this Document. The minority has attempted to do something in a subdued vein, but I am afraid the halting manner of their report is too transparent.

USE OF WIRELESS APPARATU

A LICENSE NECESSARY.

DELHI, Mar. 8.

A communique says:—

From the information in possession of Government, it appears that there is still considerable misapprehension as to the condition under which the apparatus for wireless telegraphs, (which includes the apparatus for wireless telegraphy) both transmiting and receiving may be possessed or used in British India. The possession of any such apparatus whether in the form of a complete set or merely of component parts is illegal under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act except in accordance with a license issued under the Indian Telegraph Act; and the Act specifies heavy penalities for the use of apparatus without a license. The form of license most generally required by the public is that for a receiver only and is termed a broadcast receiver license, which can be obtained on application without undue formality and without restriction as to age, sex or nationality of the applicant from the head post offices in the principal cities and towns in British India A list of which can be seen at any post office or sub-post office. If a person, however, desires to work a wireless transmitting set or to import wireless apparatus into British India, an application must be made in writing to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, wireless branch, Simla. The annual fee for all wireless licenses including that to import the apparatus is only Rs. 10 and the most commonly used license is readily obtainable. The penalty for using unlicensed apparatus is so heavy amounting to three years' imprisonment and a fine or both that it is probable that if there are at present in India any such unlicensed sets it is due more to ignorance of law than to a desire to evade it.—A.P.

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

THE MINORITY VIEW.

DEFECTS OF DYARCHY.

In Chapter VI of their Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Pranjpye describing the defects of Dyarchy, say:—

The complaints brought forward against the present system of government in the provinces may be enumerated as follows:—

(1) the impinging of the administration of reserved upon that of transferred subjects and *vice versa*;

(2) the absence of joint responsibility of the Ministers;

(3) the absence of joint deliberation between the two halves of the Government;

(4) the attitude of the permanent officials towards the Reforms, their relations with the Ministers and their general position in the new Constitution;

(5) the difficulties in the way of Ministers arising out of the overriding powers of the Governors under the Act;

(6) the control of the Government of India and the Secretary of State;

(7) (a) the measure of control exercised by the Finance Department;

(b) the fact that under the rules the Finance Department is in charge of a member of the Executive Council who is also in charge of the spending departments;

(c) the disqualification of the Ministers to hold the portfolio of finance by reason of the Devolution Rules.

THE IMPINGING OF ADMINISTRATION OF RESERVED UPON TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS AND *VICE VERSA*.

We propose to deal with them *seriatim*. (1) Government being a single unit, experience shows that it is impossible to divide its functions into water-tight compartments. Indeed from a constitutional point of view a division of the functions of government is scarcely practicable. But the real difficulties of the division effected by dyarchy which, in the words of the Governor in Council of the United Provinces, is "a cumbrous, complex and confused system, having no logical basis" appear most clearly when the system is examined from an administrative point of view. In their despatch of 11th November, 1918, the Government of Bombay observed as follows:—

"A reference to the records of Government will show that there is scarcely a question of importance which comes up for discussion and settlement in any one of the Departments of Gvernment which does not require to be weighed carefully in the light of considerations which form the province of another Department of Government. The primary duty of the Government as a whole is to preserve peace and order, to protect the weak against the strong, and to see that in the disposal of all questions coming before them the conflicting interests of the many different classes affected receive due attention. And it follows from this that practically all proposals of importance put forward by the Minister in charge of any of the departments suggested for transfer will involve a reference to the authorities in charge of the reserved departments. There are few, if any, subjects on which they (the functions of the portions of the Government) do not overlap. Consequently the theory that, in the case of a transferred subject in charge of a Minister, it will be possible to dispense with references to Departments of Government concerned with the control of reserved subjects is largely without foundation."

We do not think that the anticipations of the Bombay Government were by any means extravagant and from the evidence before us we are satisfied that those anticipations have proved remarkably true in actual administration. In this connection we would refer to what Mr. Chintamani has said in his memorandum: "In the light of my experience I must endorse every word of the above passage. The observations of the Government of Bombay on the question of financial control leading up to the conclusion that Ministers alone cannot be responsible to the Legislature because of the very real control that the Finance Department must exercise over all the expenditure up to the time when it is made have been demonstrated to be not a whit less true." It is by no means difficult to conceive that the points of view of popular Ministers and the members of the Executive Council who owe no responsibility to the Legislature and at least half of whom are brought up in official traditions from the start of their career should not infrequently vary and lead to unsatisfactory results. We regard this feature as one of the inherent defects of dyarchy.

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY.

(2) The next defect which we desire to notice is one that was very much pressed on our attention during our investigation. It was pointed out to us by a majority of the ex-Ministers whom we examined that the Ministers were dealt with by their Governors individually and not collectively. In other words, the point raised was that there were Ministers but no Ministries. The evidence of Mr. Chitnavis and Rao Bahadur Kelkar of the Central Provinces, of Lala Harkishen-Lal of the Punjab, and of Sir P. C. Mitter of Bengal shows that not only did the Governors act with their Ministers separately but the latter, in some provinces at any rate, themselves did not observe the convention of joint responsibility. On the other hand, the evidence of Mr. Chintamani shows that the late Ministers in the United Provinces prescribed for themselves a different course of conduct consistent with the true constitutional position. Dealing with the question of the relations of the Governor and the Ministers, Mr. Chintamani describes in detail the practice followed in the United Provinces at the commencement of the new era and the variations of that practice later on.

UNITED PROVINCES GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

The Governor in Council of the United Provinces, in his letter, dated 3rd July, 1924, however, takes the view that "even in England the joint responsibility of the Cabinet does not extend to all the acts of all the Ministers composing it; and in India, where the Ministers are not always drawn from a single well-organized party, the ties between them cannot be as close as they are in England. But it rests in the main with Ministers themselves to determine how far joint responsibility is to be carried. Pandit Jagat Narain, the late Minister for local self-Government carried it to the point of resigning over a question with which he had no concern, but to insist that the resignation of one Minister must always entail that of his colleague or colleagues might often, in the conditions at present obtaining, make it impossible to form a Ministry." We recognise that sometimes a Governor may find it difficult to form a homogeneous Ministry, but in our opinion there should be no insuperable difficulty for a Governor to appoint, from different groups, Ministers who would agree to work upon a footing of joint responsibility. On this question the Joint Select Committee in their second Report observed as follows:—"The Committee think it important that when the decision is left to the Ministerial portion of the Government the corporate responsibility of Ministers should not be obscured. They do not intend to imply that, in their opinion, in every case in which an order is passed in a transferred department the order should receive the approval of all the Ministers; such a procedure would obviously militate against the expeditious disposal of business and against the accepted canons of departmental responsibility. But in cases which are of sufficient importance to have called for discussion by the whole Government, they are clearly of opinion that the final decision should be that of one or the other portion of the Government as a whole."

CENTRAL PROVINCES GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

We shall now briefly review the opinons of some of the local Governments. The Governor in Council of the Central Provinces in his letter, dated 7th July 1924, takes the view that at the present stage of development of those provinces, the joint responsibility of the Ministers would mean the absolute rule of the majority party in the Council in the transferred departments. The Governor would prefer to let the convention come into being by a natural process of growth as the result of the development of party organisation. We shall deal with the question of party organisation hereafter.

MADRAS MINISTERS' VIEWS.

We may call attention to paragraph 22 of the letter of the Government of Madras, dated 28th July, 1924. The Madras Ministers also have in their minute adverted to this question. The Honourable the Raja of Panagal, in his minute, dated 16th July 1924, observes: "Each Minister has to deal with the Governor individually. There is no joint ministerial responsibility." The Honourable Sir A. P. Patro in his minute, dated 12th June 1924 observes: "The difficulty created by section 52 is to place the Ministers completely under the power of the Governor. There is no room for development of joint and corporate responsibility under the circumstances. The Act ought to provide for the independence of the Ministers and the Governor acting with the Ministers should decide any question by a majority."

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

Dealing with these criticisms of the Ministers, the Governor in Council observes: "The provisions of sub-section 3 of Section 52 contain nothing inconsistent with the development desired; the Governor, it is there said, is to be guided by the advice of his Ministers, unless he sees sufficient cause to dissent from their opinion. It is rather the wording of the Instrument of Instructions and of various passages in the Devolution Rules which seem to contemplate that the Governor is to act with a Minister and not with his Ministers. In so far as these documents contain provisions practically inconsistent with or detracting from the conception of joint responsibility of Ministers, there may be a case for their modification. So far as this Presidency is concerned, the difficulty is more theoretical than practical. The Cabinet system to which reference has been made has tended to foster joint responsibility among Ministers involving, as it has done, the attempt to administer affairs as a joint Government. In other provinces, it is believed Ministers were not usually chosen as representing a particular party, and it is doubtful if they could be chosen now. Instead of altering the Act as the Ministers appear to contemplate, it would probably be sufficient to modify the Instrument of Instructions and the Devolution Rules, and to trust to the growth of a convention such as tends to be esablished in Madras.

AMENDMENT OF THE ACT REQUIRED

Thus the difficulty has mainly arisen by reason of the wording of the Instrument of Instructions, but we desire to point out that party system is already beginning to grow and we anticipate that with the march of events, it will become stronger and more defined at no distant date. But we think that it is undesirable that the growth of joint responsibility should be allowed to depend upon the personal equation of the Governor or the Ministers. In our opinion, the statute itself should be so amended as to secure the joint responsibility of the Ministers.

JOINT DELIBERATION.

We now pass to the third complaint which seems to us to be one of vital importance, having regard to the mixed character of the Executive Government. The Act itself makes no provision for joint deliberation between the two sections of the Government. The Joint Select Committee, however, laid considerable stress on the desirability of fostering a habit of joint deliberation in regard to a large category of business of the character which would naturally be the subject of Cabinet consultation. The Committee were distinctly of the opinion that joint deliberation between members of the Executive Council and the Ministers sitting under the chairmanship of the Governor should be carefully fostered. The Committee attached the highest importance to the principle that when once opinion has been freely exchanged and the last word had been said, there should be then no doubt whatever as to where the responsibility for the decision lay. Therefore, in the opinion of the Committee, after such consultation, when it was clear that the decision should lie within the jurisdiction of the one or the other half of the Government, that decision in respect of a reserved subject should be recorded separately by the Executive Council and in respect of a transferred subject by the Ministers, and all acts and proceedings of the Government should state in definite terms on whom the responsibility for the decision rested. The Committee visualised to themselves the Governor acting as an informal arbitrator between the two halves of the Government. They considered that it would be the duty of the Governor to see that a decision arrived at on one side of his Government was followed by such consequential action on the other side as might be necessary to make the policy effective and homogeneous. Lastly, they laid down that in the debates of the Legislative Council members of the Executive Council should act together and Ministers should act together, but should not oppose each other by speech or vote. Members of the Executive Council should not be required to support, either by speech or vote, proposals of Ministers of which they did not approve; they should be free to speak and vote for each other's proposals when they were in agreement with them. Mr. Montagu, in his speech of 5th June, 1919, on the motion for the second reading of the Government of India Bill in Parliament, put the position more briefly as follows:—

MR. MONTAGU'S VIEW.

"If reserved subjects are to become transferred subjects one day, it is absolutely essential that during the transitional period, although there is no direct responsibility for them, there should be opportunities of influence and consultation. Therefore, although it seems necessary to separate the responsibility there ought to be every room that you can possibly have for consultation and joint deliberation on the same policy, and for acting together for the purposes of consultation and deliberation, as the bill provides, in one Government." We have taken the liberty of quoting these passages at length because the question of joint deliberations has attracted much public notice and some of the Governors in Council have also referred to it in their letters to the Government of India. Our attention has also been drawn by some witnesses to the varying practice in the provinces. In Bengal, we gather from the letter of the Governor in Council, dated the 21st July, 1924, that the two halves of the Government worked in unison and that the system of dyarchy was not literally adhered to.

VARYING PRACTICE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Governor in Council of the Central Provinces in his letter dated the 7th July 1924, stated that in his provin e every effort had been made to carry on the Government in the spirit of the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee. But to secure uniformity the Governor in Council considered it desirable to include in the rules of business made under section 49 (2) of the Act a rule requiring joint deliberation between both halves of the Government on all questions of important policy. From the letter of the United Provinces Government, we gather that since His Excellency the present Governor assumed office, there has in fact been joint deliberation on all matters in which both sides of the Government were concerned. Mr. Chintamani has in his memorandum given his impression of the joint working of the two halves of the Government. According to him, the practice was followed for the major part of the first year, but in the second year of his office joint meetings of the whole Government became ess, and in the third, still less, frequent. The system had worked well, it would appear, just in the measure in which dyarchy was departed from, while misunderstandings, differences and friction became only too frequent after dyarchy came to be a fixed idea in the Governor's mind. In the beginning, according to him, "there were weekly meetings of the whole Government; such meetings gradually became less frequent until at times we had not more than one in the month, or even one in a couple of months or more." We also find from the evidence that at least on one occasion one member of the Executive Council spoke openly at a meeting of the Legislative Council against the policy of the Ministers. We understand that in Bombay joint meeting were held from June 1921 onwards, but files of papers relating to business on the reserved side do not appear to have been, as a rule, circulated to the Ministers who were consequently unable to give any considered opinion on it. They therefore abstained, as we are informed by one of our colleagues, Dr. Paranjpye, from taking any prominent part in the discussion. In Madras, we gather from the letter of the Governor in Council that "joint consultation between the two parts of the Government has from the first been laid down as essential and has not been without the advantage of increasing the influence of Ministers in the councils of the Government and in extending that influence over the whole range of Government activities. It has also resulted, as the Ministers themselves would probably admit, in giving them the advantage of the steadying influence of the wider administrative experience enjoyed by their colleagues of the reserved half, and His Excellency the Governor in Council regards it as one of the most encouraging symptoms that Ministers have been ready to weigh well the advice thus given them, as well as that of the secretaries and head of departments under them." Dealing with this matter, Sir K. V. Reddi an ex-Minister in Madras, says: "It must not, however, be forgotten that it was not the dyarchic system as conceived in the Act but an attempt to ignore it and get over its inherent difficulties that made it possible to achieve the little success which Madras is believed to have achieved."

CONCLUSIONS.

DYARCHY AN INHERENT DEFECT IN THE CONSTITUTION.

To sum up; the conclusions which we have arrived at on this point are (1) that the system of joint deliberation between the two halves of the Government in the spirit of the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee has been followed only in Madras and Bengal; (2) that in other provinces it has either not been followed at all or if followed, it has not been followed consistently or to the extent and in the manner contemplated by the Joint Select Committee or laid down in the Instrument of Instructions; (3) that in some provinces at any rate Ministers have not been satisfied with the manner in which it has been followed. Much as we appreciate the wisdom of the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee and of the observations of Mr. Montagu, which we have quoted above, we feel that in the best of circumstances the habit of joint deliberation between the two halves of Government, good as it may be so far as it goes, cannot, without the element of common responsibility, lead to efficiency in the administration nor always to harmonious relationship between members of the Executive Council and the Ministers. Indeed it seems to us that at times it is apt to weaken the position of the Ministers *vis a vis* the Legislative Councils and the electorates in relation to reserved subjects, more particularly when there is occasion for difference of opinion in regard to questions of policy between the Legislature and the Executive. We are anxious to safeguard ourselves against coveying the impression that given dyarchy to work, we do not appreciate the value of joint deliberation between the two halves of the Government, but we maintain that it is an inherent defect of the present Constitution that the Government should be divided into two halves.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES. VIEWS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

We turn, now, to the question of the relation between the reformed Government and the public services. Some of the Governors in Council have referred to it either in their reports of 1923 or in their letters of 1924. The question has been approached from various points of view. The Governor in Council in Madras in paragraph 27 of his letter of the 16th July, 1923, says that "it is undoubted fact that there has been and still is an appreciable amount of discontent and a considerable feeling of insecurity among these services, both as to the terms of their pay and pension and as to their general prospects. The feeling is partly due to the fact that in translating the spirit of the Reforms into practical action a considerable number of posts hitherto reserved or believed to be reserved have been thrown open recently and more are likely to be thrown open in the future to Indians, as has already been done, to take typical instances, in the Educational and Agricultural services, while others have been abolished or threatened with abolition. A second cause is uncertainty as to how the Constitution of India under the Reforms will develop in the future. A third arises out of the economic conditions which are a legacy of the War." We note, however, with satisfaction that in the next paragraph he says that "the relations between the Ministry and the heads of departments under their control have generally been cordial; and the local Legislative Council, though naturally sympathetic towards Indian aspirations, has not been unreasonable in its attitude towards the British services. Individual members of the services have undoubtedly found it difficult to serve under the altered conditions; but the great majority have accepted the change in a most loyal spirit and have done their best to make the Reforms a success."

The report of the Governor in Council in Bihar and Orissa, dated the 14th August, 1923, after pointing out that though the present intermediary stage between bureaucratic supremacy and popular control creates difficulties, there has been no want of loyal co-operation on the part of the Ministers, observes that "members of the services feel that their tenure is extremely insecure and that any chance of securing suitable employment elsewher is worth accepting." The Governor in Council in the United Provinces in his letter dated the 3rd July, 1924, makes the following observation: "More than one resolution has been passed which, if carried out, would have deprived them of appointments to fill which they had been recruited. It is not suggested that the Legislative Council has deliberately sought to inflict injustice on European officers. The constitution of the All-India services is not well understood and many members of the Legislature are influenced by the feeling (for which there is justification) that in the past Indians have not received their fair share of the higher appointments. The natural effect, however, of the attitude of the Legislature has been to create in the minds of Englishmen serving in India an impression of hostility and a feeling of insecurity which makes it difficult for them to give of their best. There are distinct signs that the services are losing their former keenness. Since they no longer have the power of shaping policy to the extent to which they had, they no longer feel that the progress of the country depends upon their efforts, nor indeed that any efforts of theirs are likely to have abiding results. Enthusiasm and energy have also been sapped by financial pressure, and by the cloud of uncertainty which hangs over the future of the country to which they have given their lives."

In paragraph 10 of Annexure A to the letter of the Central Provinces Government, dated the 7th July, 1924, reference is made to the services' distrust of their own future, to the unfriendly attitude of the local Legislative Council in the beginning, and to the keen desire of the non-official members of the Council for the Indianisation of the services and the resentment of the fact that they are not subject to their control. "During the last year of its life, the feeling of the Legislative Council", so ends the paragraph, "became less unfriendly to the European services and the services had more confidence in the support of the Home Government and Parliament, with the result that the feeling of distrust became perhaps less pronounced." We have given these extracts with a view to show the nature of the complaints of the services and the view taken of their position in relation to the Reforms by the various Governors in Council. How far the present position will be affected by any decisions that may be taken on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services presided over by Viscount Lee we do not feel called upon to discuss.

FRICTION INEVITABLE IN PRESENT CONDITIONS.

While it is possible to understand the feeling that the services have no longer the power of shaping policy to the extent that they had or their feeling that the progress of the country no longer depends upon their efforts, or that any efforts of theirs are not likely to have abiding results, it may as well be pointed out here that this is the inevitable consequence of the transference of power, limited as it is, to local Legislatures; and indeed it constituted the *raison d'etre* of the Reforms. The Imperial services in the past have been mainly responsible for the shaping of policy in India and the combination of political and administrative functions in the services is to our mind mainly responsible for the frequency and strength of the criticism to which they have been exposed in the past. The immunity which public services in England or the Dominions enjoy from hostile or unfriendly criticism cannot, we are afraid, be secured for the services in this country in any large measure unless, among other things, the relations of the services to the Legislatures are brought into closer approximation with those prevailing in England or the Dominions. When it is recognised by the public that the services are mere instruments for the execution of the policy of the Government and that they have no political functions to discharge, we think they will cease to be the targets of that criticism which is pointed out as an undesirable feature of the present political conditions in India; for when that stage is reached, it will be the responsible Ministers and not the services who will have to bear the brunt of public criticism. As matters stand at present, the control of the services or their recruitment does not rest with the local Governments or with the Government of India. It seems to us, therefore, that in the best of circumstances the present position is apt to give rise at times to friction and a feeling of mutual distrust which cannot be conducive to efficient and good administration.

In the course of the evidence that we have recorded, some allegations have been made suggesting or implying want of co-operation on the part of the services with the Ministers. We have carefully considered in this connection the evidence of the ex-Ministers who appeared before us. Some of them, such as Sir P. C. Mitter, referred emphatically to the support and loyal co-operation which they always received from the permanent officials. He, however, stated that his relations with some of the members of the Indian Educational Service were not happy. Mr. Kelkar's evidence does not warrant us in coming to the conclusion that there was any want of loyalty on the part of the officers attached to his departments, though there might have been some occasions on which he and the heads of departments and secretaries might have on matters of opinion come into conflict. Mr. Harkishen Lal's evidence too does not justify us in arriving at any decision adverse to the loyalty of the services. Mr. Chintamani's evidence shows that there were many officers whose attitude towards the Ministers was correct, and some were cordial and helpful. In his oral evidence he stated that the relations between him and his officers were quite good in the beginning, though not so good with some of them throughout. He however never questioned the honesty of those officers who differed from him. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who was a member of the Executive Council, Bombay, admitted that he received the greatest assistance from the services, though he pointed out that on certain occasions there was owing to their lack of control over the services embarrassment caused to the Ministers. Our own conclusion upon a review of the evidence is that generally speaking the attitude of members of the services was one of loyal co-operation, though in a few exceptional cases it might not have been so. At the same time, we are bound to point out that our analysis of the situation leads us to think that two important factors have operated to affect the relations of the Services to the Ministers. The first is the natural difference between the points of view of Members of the permanent Services and the Ministers in regard to questions of policy, inasmuch as they represent different schools of thought, one bureaucratic and the other popular. The second factor is that under the present Constitution the Ministers feel that the Services can look to higher powers for the enforcement of their views in cases of differences which tends to undermine the Ministers' authority.

ANOMALOUS POSITION OF THE SERVICES.

We venture to think that under the present system, the entire constitution, the methods of recruitment and control of the services are incompatible with the situation created by the Reforms and the possibility of their further developments. The present organisation of the services came into existence when admittedly the centre of political gravity was outside India and when the services took a leading part in the shaping of policy. Those conditions have appreciably changed and will change still further, and it is but natural that there should be dissatisfaction among the services with their position and also among the Legislatures with the restraints and limitations imposed on their powers in relation to the services. We think that the question of the services is inseparably connected with the question of constitutional development in India and we are of the opinion that the relation of the services to the Legislatures cannot be put on a satisfactory and enduring basis by a mere amendment of the rules or even by the delegation of certain powers under section 96B. We desire to repeat what we have already stated, that the position of the permanent services in India should be placed on the same basis as in England; we fully realise the imperative necessity of safeguarding the interests of the services. Whether this can be achieved by the passing of an Act by the Imperial Parliament or by the Indian Legislature or by the incorporation of special provisions for the protection of the rights and interests of the services in the future Constitution of India, are questions on which we recognize there may be differences of opinion. Whichever method is adopted, we are persuaded that the question calls for an effective and early solution.

We are aware of the provisions of the Government of India Act relating to the appointment of a Public Services Commission. We recognize the value of such Commissions in the Dominions, and while we think that the appointment of such a Commission in India should lead to the solution of many difficulties which have arisen in connection with the services, we feel that without a proper definition of the relations of the services to the Legislatures in the light of the new conditions introduced by the Reforms, it will not be easy to secure a smooth and harmonious working of the Constitution.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

While we accept the principle underlying the appointment of such a Commission, we desire to point out that the Commission contemplated by the statute is one owing its appointment to, and deriving its authority from, the Secretary of State in Council, and we cannot see how such a Commission can be appointed by any other authority so long as the section referred to above stands in the Act. We are, however, of the opinion that the statutory power of appointing such a Commission should be vested in the Governor General in Council, but this as pointed out above is obviously impossible without an amendment of the Act itself. Similarly, section 96B (2) gives the Secretary of State in Council power to make rules for regulating the classification of the Civil Services in India, the methods of their recruitment, their conditions of service, pay and allowances, discipline and conduct. It also provides for the delegation of the power of making rules to the Government of India or to the local Governments to such extent and in respect of such matters as may be prescribed and the authorisation of the Indian Legislature or the local Legislatures to make laws regulating the public services. To the best of our knowledge such delegation in respect of the services has not yet taken place. But we understand that it is proposed to provincialise such of the services as may be directly employed in the administration of the transferred subjects. Without expressing any opinion on the likely effects of the contemplated change we would point out the anomaly of placing the services or any portion of them under the protection or control of any other authority except the Government of India. We are aware of the strong feeling entertained on the subject by the services themselves. We recognise the great importance of keeping them well contented and beyond the reach of the fluctuations of political opinion or influence incidental to a system of democratic government. But we feel that their position can be secured and the causes of their discontent removed by proper legislation on the subject. We apprehend that proper relations between the Legislatures and the services cannot be established so long as the former feel that they have no power of dealing with them in respect of the matters mentioned in section 96 B(2), and so long as the latter feel that they can look up to a higher authority outside India in respect of those matters. In our opinion, for the proper cultivation of a due sense of responsibility on either side the basis of their relation should be changed, and we would welcome any legislative enactment which secured the object referred to above. It is, however, obvious that our views cannot be given effect to by the exercise of any rule-making power.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

As regards the general position of the Finance Department in the Provinces, we observe that it occupies a peculiar position in the dyarchical system of Government, and according to the written or oral evidence of several ex-Ministers, it has demonstrated the difficulties and defects of the system more than almost any other of its many anomalies and imperfections. In the first place, it has not in fact been a department common to the whole and independent of either half of the Government but has been made a reserved department by the

(Continued on next page.

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TESTIMONIAL.

Hon Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart., B. A., M. D. LL. D. Ph. D B. M. S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied sexual disorders."

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

(Continued from previous page.)

Devolution Rules (Rule 36). Ministers are ineligible for the office of Finance Member, who is the head of the Department. The Finance Member must be a member of the Executive Council. There is no force in the argument put forward in defence of this rule, that trained men are required to fill the office, for not all of the officers who have held or now hold it in the provinces had previous experience of the working of the Finance Department, while the Indian member of the Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa who is in charge of Finance has not proved to be less competent than the service members in the other provinces. But had he been an elected member of the Legislative Council and a Minister responsible to it, he would have been ineligible for the position. We think this bar should be removed even under the present system.

A JOINT SECRETARY FOR TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS.

The provision of the appointment of a Joint Secretary to look after the transferred departments does not solve the ifficulty of the earlier part of the rule from the point of view of the Ministers. If advantage had been taken of it by Ministers it would only have produced, very likely, administrative difficulties and friction and we are not surprised, therefore, that in no single province has it been utilised.

FUNCTIONS OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

It has been stated that the Finance Department can only give advice on the financial aspect of administrative proposals and can do no more and that Ministers are at liberty not to accept the advice. This we fear must be regarded as an incomplete and a theoretical description of the position and in the light of what nearly all the Ministers and ex-Ministers whose opinions have been furnished to us have said, we cannot accept that description as being wholly in accord with actual facts. The evidence of the Ministers and officers of the Finance Department has made it clear that the Finance Department in examining proposals of the other departments not only considers the financial point of view but also considers the policy of the proposals and this precedure has been sought to be justified on the analogy of the Finance Departments in other countries whose control is said to be even more stringent than that exercised by Finance Departments in India. But the two cases are not on all fours, for in those countries the Government is unitary and the policy to be criticised is that accepted by the whole Government of which the Finance Department forms a part. But in the provinces under Dyarchy the policy of the Transferred Departments is the policy of the members who are responsible to the legislatures, and the examination of the policy of the Transferred Departments by the Finance Department is therefore open to grave objection.

As regards the liberty enjoyed by Ministers to reject the advice of the Finance Department, it must be pointed out that their only remedy then is to appeal to the Governor against the department. We fear that it is not correct to say that it is the department which has to lay such appeal. Where there is a divergence of opinion, all that remains for the Finance Department to do is not to release the needed funds, unless and until the Minister concerned has produced before it the sanction of superior authority, namely, the Governor.

FINANCE MEMBER.

One general complaint against the provision of a very serious character has been made that the Finance Member is also in charge of some spending departments and that naturally enough there is an unconscious desire on his part to promote the interests of those departments at the expense of other, and particularly of the nation-building departments under the control of the Ministers with the result that in many provinces Ministers have felt that their departments have been starved. To this proneness of the Finance Department several of the ex-Ministers have referred in the course of their examination; but this suggestion has been repudiated by some of the Governors in Council. Our examination of the reports of some of the local Governments which give the figures shows that the division of expenditure between the reserved and transferred halves has been as follows:—

	Reserved.	Transferred.
Madras—		
1921	68 per cent.	32 per cent.
1922	67 per cent.	33 per cent.
1923	66 per cent.	34 per cent.
Bengal—		
1921	70 per cent.	30 per cent.
1922	66 per cent.	34 per cent.
1923	66 per cent.	34 per cent.
Assam—		
1921	78 per cent.	22 per cent.
1922	74 per cent.	26 per cent.
1923	75 per cent.	25 per cent.
Bihar and Orissa—		
1921	30 per cent. recurring	70 per cent.
1922	30 per cent. non-recurring	70 per cent.
1923	26 per cent.	

recurring—non-recurring 74 per cent.

It has been admitted by Sir Frederic Gauntlett that it is unsatisfactory that the Finance Member should have charge of any administrative departments. Assuming that what has been called "the costly remedy" of appointing a member of Government to be exclusively in charge of finance is adopted, we are still doubtful that it will be a real and full emedy. It was, however, pointed out to us that it would not be, because the Finance Member would still continue to be part of the 'Governor in Council' charged with the responsibility for the administration of the reserved and with no direct responsibility for the transferred subjects. We are impressed by the validity of this objection.

Yet another suggestion was made in the course of the examination of one of the ex-Ministers who came before us. It was that the Finance Member should be neither a member of the Executive Council nor a Minister. What will he be then? Will he be a Member of Government? Will he be only an adviser? To whom will he be responsible? We mean no discourtesy if we are unable to treat this particular suggestion as being at all feasible.

There still remains one last objection. Even if satisfactory arrangements can be made to meet the criticisms which have been rightly made of the present system, we have still to consider the position of the Governor. He is the supreme appellate authority in all matters of disagreement between his two sets of colleagues. In regard to differences between the two halves of the Government arising over financial matters, his position must be extremely delicate and embarrassing. He is ultimately responsible to Parliament through the Government of India and the Secretary of State for the administration of the reserved subjects, of which finance forms a part under the rules. Therefore the tribunal to which alone the Minister can appeal is far from being satisfactory. This is a prominent feature of the present Constitution and its defective nature has been stressed by more than one Minister and ex Minister.

SEPARATE PURSE.

It has been suggested that the evils of the present system can be remedied by the adoption of the system of a separate purse. We do not favour this, for it is calculated to aggravate the difficulties instead of mitigating them. The question was thoroughly examined by the Joint Select Committee and, in our opinion, rightly objected. The most careful and anxious deliberation that we have been able to bestow upon this part of the subject leads us to but one conclusion. The only cure to be had is in the replacement of the dyarchical by a unitary and responsible provincial Government.

STONING FOR APOSTASY.

NOT SANCTIONED BY ISLAM.

Khwaja Kamaluddin of Woking Mosque, London, now in Delhi, has addressed the following letter to Mahatma Gandhi:—

My Dear Mahatmaji,

I read the translation of your note as to the punishment of apostasy in Islam, in the "Hamdard."

The Quran proposes no punishment, whatsoever, for apostasy, on this side of the grave. The book advocates absolute freedom of conscience in matters of Religion, and prohibits all sorts of compulsion in this respect. I have directed my Office (Lahore) to send you a copy of my book "India in the Balance", which I wrote sometimes in 1922; in it you will find a Chapter on the subject as an appendix.

You have read the Quran, and I am afraid you made a mistake in saying, that the Quran proposes punishment of stoning to death. Will you kindly refer to the Verse as well when you write on the subject again. I fail to see anything like that in the book. Apostasy occurred in the lifetime of the Holy Prophet in many cases, but no punishment was awarded to any one solely for it. No tradition can abrogate the Quran. The Holy Prophet said: "You will hear many sayings ascribed to me; if they are according to the Quran, they are from me; if they are not according to the Quran they are not from me." This is the only test with us to find the truth of what has been ascribed to our Prophet as his traditions.

CHIEF COURT IN OUDH.

U. P. COUNCIL PASSES BILL.

LUCKNOW, March 7.

After three days' prolonged debate the United Provinces Legislative Council passed to-day a Bill urging the establishment of a Chief Court in Oudh. The proposed Court will have five judges of whom two will be recruited from the legal profession, two from the Indian Civil Service and one from the Provincial Judicial Service. The Court will have original jurisdiction in respect to suits of value not less than rupees five lakhs.

The Council passed another Bill to-day entitled "Bill to provide for the control of practice of opium smoking in the United Provinces." This Bill makes it punishable with simple imprisonment or fine or both smoking of opium in public gatherings.—A P.

CALCUTTA SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The Calcutta Social Conference opened its session here to-day. Sir P. C. Mitter presided. In his presidential speech, Sir Prabhas Chandra said the most important question before them to-day was that of public health. He commended the starting of social service training classes and co-ordination between social workers.

Dr. Bentley presided over the Public Health section. Dr. Bidhan Chandra Ray spoke on tuberculosis in Bengal and Assam. He suggested the formation of an anti-tuberculosis League which should start a central board of information regarding tuberculosis.—A. P.

"GREAT BELIEVERS IN GAME OF BLUFF."

MADRAS FINANCE MEMBER'S SLUR ON BOMBAY M. L. A'S.

MADRAS, March 6.

General discussion of the Budget was resumed to-day and it concluded after Government members had replied to non-official criticisms regarding various aspects of the Budget.

The Chief Minister in the course of his reply said that the reduction of provincial contribution depended on the passing of the Finance Bill of the Government of India and expressed the hope that the Madras members of the Assembly would do their duty towards the Madras Presidency.

The Minister for Excise, replying to the demand for Excise reform and the introduction of prohibition, said that the problem was entirely one of revenue, and if the members could suggest a new source of revenue to replace the Excise revenue the matter would become practical for solution.

After some more members had spoken, the Finance Member wound up the debate by referring to the Bombay Council's protest on the subject of the reduction of Provincial contribution. He characterised the Bombay members as great believers in the game of bluff and said that those that were interested in the abolition of the cotton Excise Duty were not likely to slacken their efforts, and he sincerely hoped that the Madras representatives in the Assembly would carry on the fight for the reduction of the provincial burden until in the course of the next few years the iniquitous impost was completely wiped out.

The Council will meet again on the 16th instant for voting demands.—A. P.

LOCAL OPTION BILL.

GOVERNOR REFUSES LEAVE TO INTRODUCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 7.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has, under the powers vested in him under Section 80-C of the Government of India Act, refused leave to Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar to introduce his Local Option Bill. It is surmised that this step has been taken as a result of executive instructions from above that all proposals affecting the finances of the provinces should be communicated to them before being provided with, which in effect means that no proposal affecting the finances of the provinces can be pushed through without their previous sanction. This is tantamount to saying that no proposal, however, beneficient it may be from the people's point of view can be undertaken if it in any affects the finances of the province.

The question of the Excise Policy of the Minister is going to be raised by the United Nationalist Party on a token motion for the reduction of Rs. 100 under grants for the Excise administration and the Minister who pleaded utter helplessness in the matter of temperance reform without the consent of the Government yesterday will it is expected reveal the mystery shrouding this action of the Governor. The United Nationalist Party has decided to bring forward two other token motions also to express their non-confidence in the other two Ministers as well. It is too early now to forecast what the fate of these motions will be, but in the matter of the Excise Policy there is considerable dissatisfaction even among the nominated members, of course, with the exception of people of the ilk of Mr. R. Srinivasan, the Adi-Dravida representative who considers toddy to be a source of nourishments and if they definitely rally with the United Nationalists it is very probable that the motion will be carried.

RENT ACT COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously at a meeting of the Bombay Rent Act Committee, representing 13 leading Associations of Bombay, held in the Hall of Sir J. J. P. B. Institution on the 25th ultimo:—

(1) This meeting of the Bombay Rent Act Committee enters its emphatic and indignant protest against the Memorial submitted two or three days ago, to H. E. the Governor by the Landlords' Association against the continuance of the Rent Act, as the said Memorial is a tissue of misrepresentation of facts.

(2) This Meeting is of opinion that the following amendments should be introduced in the new Rent Act Amendment Bill No. I of 1925:—(a) The Bombay Rent Act should be made applicable to all non-residential as well as residential premises, as the want of accommodation is still as keenly felt in the case of the former class of premises as in that of the latter and still landlords demand exorbitant rents as shown in the tabular statement annexed herewith. (b) There should be no increases to the basic rents beyond what are allowed by the present Acts which are more than sufficient, considering the present depression in trade and the consequent retrenchments all round. (c) The present increases to the basic rents should be made conditional on the landlords keeping their premises in all respects fit for human habitation and in a reasonable state of repair, as provided by section 2 of the English Rent Act of 1920 and Section 5 of 1923. (d) Profiteering by a principal tenant ought to be deemed a "satisfactory cause" under Section 9 of the principal Rent Act for ejecting him, and the clause in the new Rent Act Bill relating to the abolition of sub-tenancies should be deleted. (e) It should be made obligatory on the principal tenant to furnish the landlord with a statement in writing of the sub-letting, giving particulars of the rent charged. Failure to do so should be made penal, according to Section 7 of the English Rent Act of 1923. (f) That the penal clauses 7 and 8 of the Subsidiary Rent Act of 1918, relating to the receipt of any consideration in excess of the Standard Rent and to the wilful deprivation of the facilities and amenities annexed to the use of premises should be made applicable to all premises irrespective of rents, without the same being fixed by the Controller or the Court as the case may be. This will be an effective mode of checking profiteering by principal tenants by sub-letting at excessive rents. (g) A landlord should be bound to furnish within 14 days on demand from the tenant a statement shewing what is the Standard Rent of the premises, as recommended by Mr. Turner's Rent Committee (vide Committee's Report, page 19), a penalty being prescribed for default, according to Section 8 of the English Rent Act of 1920. (h) The principal tenant being not the owner of a house ought not to be given the right to eject his sub-tenant on the ground that he requires possession for his own use, under Section 9 of the principal Rent Act. (i) In cases in which the principal tenant is ejected for non-payment of rent or for making himself a nuisance or for any reason whatever, the sub-tenant should not be ejected, but should be made a direct tenant of the owner on his agreeing to pay the Standard Rent of the premises. (j) No distress for recovery of rent should be levied without 48 hours' previous notice to the tenant. (k) The clause 7 of the Bill relating to the forcible opening of unoccupied premises by landlords should be deleted. (l) The period of limitation in which any excess paid over the Standard Rent can be recovered by the tenant should be the period of one year. (m) Omit clause 8 of the new Rent Bill, relating to premises in a so-called ruinous condition, as it would only furnish a handle to designing landlords to eject their tenants.

(3) This meeting resolves that its Chairman be authorised to send an urgent telegram or letter to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council recommending His Excellency's Government to give its support to the amendment to the new Rent Bill submitted by Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., for renewing the application of the Bombay Rent Acts to non-residential premises, the cessation of which has inflicted untold hardships upon shop-keepers, traders, merchants, schools, private colleges, dispensaries, private hospitals, nursing homes, etc., and created wide-spread discontent.

A copy of this telegram or letter should also be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

(4) This meeting of the Bombay Rent Act Committee resolves that the Joint Honorary Secretaries be authorised to raise a private fund by means of voluntary subscriptions and donations from well-to-do members of the Committee and other well-wishers of the tenants to meet the expenses incurred by it in connection with the Rent Act agitation and that the funds thus collected should be deposited, after deducting therefrom the amount spent hitherto out of his own pocket by Mr. M. K. Patel, one of the Joint Honorary Secretaries, in the Central Bank of India, in the joint names of the President and the Joint Honorary Secretaries, and accounts rendered thereof from time to time.

AUCTION OF LIQUOR LICENSES

MERE "EXTORTION" SAYS MR. BHARUCHA

COLLECTOR'S ALLEGED RUDENESS.

A representative of the Free Press of India interviewed Mr. B. F. Bharucha in regard to his communication to the press about the auction of Liquor licenses on Saturday morning. Asked to state his impressions Mr. Bharucha said that he was extremely disappointed and surprised at what he saw, specially in view of the Government's declared policy of prohibition.

Q. What is your disappointment?

A. Well, last year, the licenses of European liquor shops were given away for Rs. 2,500. To-day the Collector demanded Rs. 5,000 for each licence and after considerable haggling and manoeuvring extracted Rs. 3,200 and Rs. 700 for each license, plus Rs. 1,000 extra fee for permission to let the bottles leave the premises. Thus the average license fee this year will be Rs. 4,200 against Rs. 2,500 of last year or 1,700 more per shop, i.e. 68 per cent. more. This as I told the Collector was extortion—more especially when shop rents are increased and there is trade slump all round and mills are threatening to work short hours. These high license fees practically force the shop-keepers to resort to irregularities, as some of them openly said at the meeting.

Q. Did you protest?

A. I did and the Collector asked me if I was a bidder. I told him that as it was a public auction, it was open to all. The way in which the auction was going on defeated the very object of going dry even gradually. There were many ladies, Parsis and Hindus amongst the bidders. To see the poor ladies stand before the Collector with folded hands, begging and praying and the Collector sitting like a sphinx unmoved by their appeals was really awful. I wish the Minister for Excise or some Hon. Members saw these piteous sights personally. When I saw some signalling going on from the platform I rose and protested. The Collector asked me to point out the person. I refused. I want publicists to come and see the hypocrisy of Government's professions for helping the cause of prohibition.

Q. What took you to the auction?

A. Well. I went there for three specific reasons. Firstly to witness how a Collector carries on auctions and I may say that he promises to make a good Auctioneer-General. Secondly to warn the bidders of the troublous times ahead and to request them to desist from paying high prices and then extract it from the consumers. And thirdly to prevail upon them to withdraw from this trade as early as possible and to take to Agriculture or any other decent vocation.

Mr. Bharucha also said that the bidders at one time actually got up to walk out of the Hall. Pressed further, Mr. Bharucha said the Collector's (Mr. Brander) attitude was one of extreme rudeness and discourtesy that was unwarranted.

CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, March 8.

Sambhucharan Dey, a Congress worker, was to-day arrested by the police under the Ordinance. He came to Calcutta only a week ago. In connection with this arrest the house of Mr. Rajendra Chandra Deb, the president of the Garpar Congress Committee was also searched.—A. P.

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Dear Sirs,
I am in receipt of your letter, as well as the packet of Advertisement, and beg to inform you that I am suffering from Asthma from 12 years.....I request you to send the medicine through V.P.P. for one week only.....I have also received a letter from Mr. Bazul Karim, Retired Magistrate of Hooghly who advised me to use your medicine.....

Yours sincerely,
SARAN SINGH,
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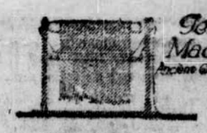
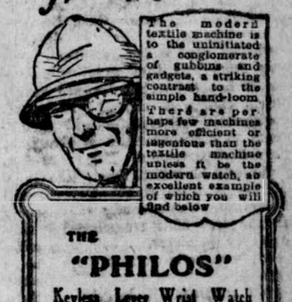


Notable Inventions
No 3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ZANGI Rs. 6-4.
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BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadali. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it. The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lallubhai.

MORE WATER FOR BOMBAY.

VAITARNA RIVER TO BE DAMMED?

With reference to tapping further sources of water for the city of Bombay; the Municipal Commissioner writes to the Corporation as follows:—

"I have to state that the Corporation have given their administrative approval to the scheme prepared for increasing the water supply still further (when it shall become necessary in the future) by constructing a dam across the Vaitarna River, connecting it by a canal to the Tansa Catchment area and strengthening and raising the Tansa Dam, *vide* the papers underlying Corporation Resolution No. 1182 of 4th May 1922 I consider it desirable that detailed plans and estimates for this project should be prepared while the services of Mr. Trivess Smith are available to the Corporation. Although the estimates may become out of date if the work is deferred for a considerable length of time, it would take very little time for an Engineer to revise them in accordance with the prevailing rates to the quantities, drawings and specifications already prepared for him. In the past various reasons have operated to prevent the inception of works to increase the water supply in time to cope with the increased demand and he result has been much suffering and great delay in the development of the city. It would be criminal if these circumstances were repeated in the future. It is therefore I think clearly necessary that the estimates should be ready so that the Municipality may not again fail in its duty of providing an adequate supply of pure water to the City as soon as the necessity for it arises. To prevent this it is necessary that the preparation of plans and estimates and a specification for the Vaitarna Scheme should be proceeded with. The survey of the Vaitarna River to determine the site for the dam, and of the hills between the Vaitarna River and Tansa Lake can only be done within the months of December and June. It will take two seasons' work to complete it. In the first season general contours which will enable approximate sites and alignments to be selected and localized will be made and a detailed survey of these will be completed during the following season. I consider the work should be started at once and accordingly request the sanction of the Corporation to the scheme being put in hand at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000 as shown in the attached statement. Mr. Trivess Smith reports that if the work of making a survey and plans for the Vaitarna Scheme is sanctioned to be put in hand now he will endeavour to have it completed by April 1926."

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

It may be remembered that when Mr V. J. Patel tendered his resignations as Chairman of the Schools Committee, a fresh chairman had to be elected. Mr. Patel presided over the meeting, before the election took place, and this procedure was objected to by his opponents and at their instance the Corporation referred the matter to counsel for his opinion. The opinion of Counsel was desired upon the question whether the Chairman of a Committee or other body after he had tendered his resignation was entitled, without being called upon to do so, to occupy the Chair at the next meeting of the Committee or other body. The following is the counsel's opinion on the subject:

The terms of Mr. Patel's letter of resignation show that it was intended to take effect immediately and in my opinion he ceased to be Chairman when that letter was delivered to the Secretary of the Committee The Committee should have elected a Chairman to preside at that meeting but no resolution was proposed in that behaf and the business of the meeting was in fact carried on with Mr. Patel in the chair, the members present apparently acquiescing in that condition of affairs after the protest had been raised and overruled.

I think any question of the validity of the proceedings and of the appointment of Mr. Motivala is disposed of by Section 52 of the Municipal Act and apart from that Section I think that the fact that Mr Patel presided was a mere irregularity which did not invalidate the resolution passed.

The appointment of Mr. B. N. Motiwalla as chairman of the Committee, therefore stands.

CORPORATORS AND ELECTORS.

Mr. B. N. Meisheri has given notice of the following motion:

'That the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to undertake legislation for the amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act so ,as to provide therein as follows:—

Whenever an application is received by the Municipal Commissioner signed by more than one half the number of voters of a Ward from which a Councillor has been elected on the Corporation declaring that the Councillor has lost their confidence and requesting that he should be declared to have lost his seat on the Corporation, the Commissioner thereupon announce that the seat of the said Councillor has become vacant and shall arrange to hold an election for the appointment of another candidate in the vacant seat just as in the cases of other casual vacancies in the seats of the Councillors.'

DACOITY IN BURMA.

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The Rangoon correspondent of the "Statesman" wires that recent official apprehensions that violent characters were coming into Burma from Siam were echoed in the news just received of a border outrage in Salween District on February 25. It appears that a gang of sham marauders, believed to have come across the Siamese border, attacked the house of some Chittagonians killing two and wounding others. The gang numbered about eight and had firearms. The marauders ransacked the place making off with jewellery, money and clothes. A party of military police under a Burman Deputy Superintendent of Police has proceeded in pursuit.—A. P.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, March 5.—During the past week our market has been quiet in so far as Grey Shirtings are concerned, though the Dhootie and White sections have attracted rather more interest than for some weeks past, and we hear of a few lines of Dyed Yarns having been brought to book. Although the present should be one of the best selling seasons of the year, the off-take cannot be described as satisfactory, and, with Manchester values very steady and local stocks accumulating, it is difficult to foresee any early improvement in general business.

Grey Shirtings.—Nothing of interest is reported, some standards showing a still further decline in value. There are some comparatively cheap lots offerings for near shipment, but buyers are not in evidence.

Grey Dhooties—In Mull and Jaconet styles we are able to report a slightly better feeling. Values have appreciated about 6 pies and the tone generally has improved.

Whites.—The finer qualities of Mulls are firm in sympathy with Egyptian Cotton, but Nainsooks and Jaconets are, if anything, easier.

Miscellaneous.—Selling on a restricted scale continues for the forthcoming marriage season, but prices remain unchanged.

Grey Dhooties—In Mull and Jaconet styles we are able to report a slightly better feeling. Values have appreciated about 6 pies and the tone generally has improved.

Yarns.—The improvement in the Fine Yarn section has been maintained and sales are satisfactory. Good "forward" business is reported in Turkey Red Yarns.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The improvement mentioned last week in the demand from up-country markets, have been well maintained and the tone is now distinctly better. Values have appreciated in almost all qualities and close firm. There has been considerably more enquiry for shipment during the current period. We quote per 5 lb. according to quality and tickets:—

10½s.—Rs. 4-4 to 4-8.
12½s.—Rs. 4-7 to 4-11.
14½s.—Rs. 4-8 to 4-12.
16½s.—Rs. 4-10 to 4-14.
20½s.—Rs. 4-13-6 to 5-1-6.
22s.—Rs. 4-15 to 5-3.

COAL.

The slight increase in the demand owing to the fear of supplies running low through the shortage of wagons has almost passed away, and business at the moment is on the quiet side. There are large quantities of second class steam coals on offer, and the competition for any enquiries coming on the market is keen. The wagon supply although still insufficient to meet requirements, has shown an improvement during the week. The raisings continue good.

The following are the average prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 9 to Rs. 9-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report, dated Calcutta, 3rd March, 1925:—

Heavy Goods.—Although the demand has slackened off somewhat, values have ruled very steady. Liverpool Twills continue to meet with good attention and higher prices have been paid for near at hand. B. Twills have been done in quantity for various deliveries and a moderate trade of a general description also falls to be reported.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitate Bags for April and early May at Rs. 43-8 to Rs. 43-4, for July at Rs. 43 to Rs. 42, for October at Rs. 40 to Rs. 40-8; B. Twills for 5th April at Rs. 64-8, for April at Rs. 64; Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼ lbs. for March at Rs. 75-8; Twill Sacking 22in.—14 ozs. for June-August at Rs. 24-8; Liverpool Twills (44in. by 24in. bd.) for April at Rs. 76 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for June at Rs. 75, for June-October at Rs. 75, for July-September at Rs. 75, for October at Rs. 75.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼ lbs. for July-December at Rs. 67; Grainsacks (3¼ lbs.) for Ready at Rs. 86, for October-December at Rs. 84.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for April at Rs. 64, for early May at Rs. 63-12, for April-June at Rs. 62-4 to Rs. 63, for April-September at Rs. 61; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 73 to Rs. 74, for April at Rs. 74, for April-June at Rs. 71-12, for April-September at Rs. 68-12, for July-September at Rs. 67 to Rs. 67-8; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for April at Rs. 2-15, for April-June at Rs. 2-14.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July-September at Rs. 60 to Rs. 61, for August-September at Rs. 60; Woolpacks for April-June at Rs. 3-3-6.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for April at Rs. 51, for April-June at Rs. 49-8, for July-September at Rs. 46-8, for September-December at Rs. 46, for October-December at Rs. 45 to Rs. 46; Hy. C.'s for July-September at Rs. 60, for October-December at Rs. 57 to Rs. 58; Hy. C.'s (36in.) for March at Rs. 67-8 basis; A. Twills for March at Rs. 72-8 to Rs. 73, for October at Rs. 70-4; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) (short sizes) for April at Rs. 135 to Rs. 134-12 basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs.) for October-December at Rs. 53-8; B. Twills for April at Rs. 64, for April-June at Rs. 62-4 to Rs. 63, for April-September at Rs. 61, for October-December at Rs. 57-8 to Rs. 58; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 73 to Rs. 74, for April at Rs. 74, for April-June at Rs. 72, for April-September at Rs. 68-12, for July-September at Rs. 67 to Rs. 67-8, for September-December at Rs. 66, for October-December at Rs. 65.

Hessians—have ruled steady throughout the week. Export enquiry has been chiefly confined to odd widths and weights for early shipment, but a good business has again been done by shippers and speculators in the forward positions.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 17-13 to Rs. 18-2 to Rs. 17-14, for March at Rs. 17-14 to Rs. 18-4 to Rs. 17-15, for April-June at Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-4 to Rs. 17-14, for July-September at Rs. 17-12, for July-December at Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 17-12, for October-December at Rs. 17-4 to Rs. 17-8.

50in.—10 ozs. for October-December at Rs. 21-8.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for June at Rs. 108.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 21-10 to Rs. 21-6, for March at Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 22 to Rs. 21-8, for March-June at Rs. 22, for April-June at Rs. 21-12 to Rs. 22 to Rs. 21-14, for April-September at Rs. 22-4, for July-September at Rs. 22 for October-December at Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 21-8.

45in.—11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 23-6.
Wheat Bags for March at Rs. 24-8.

KABUL NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

The "Pioneer" says that information has been received from Kabul to the effect that the other two Quadiani Afghans arrested and put on their trial are apparently relieved of the anxiety lest they should share the fate of their three deceased co-religionists. One of the prisoners is reported to have recanted and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment and the other to have successfully convinced the Court of his innocence of the charges brought against him.

Recent arrivals from Kabul on the frontier bring an apparently authenticated report that a cage is being constructed for the purpose of imprisoning the lame mullah. The Afghan rebels who were recently defeated in battle fought in the snow in the neighbourhood of Kharshetal Pass have scattered and fled into Kurrum.—A. P.

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FLORIDA WATER
IT'S REFRESHING AND COOLING.
It's charming scent keeps the mind always Cheerful and fresh.
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SOLD EVERYWHERE.
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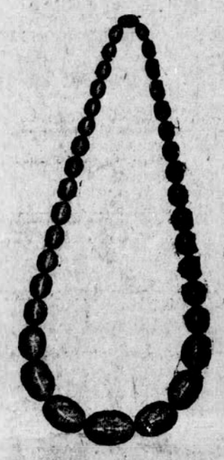

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One Art Amber Necklace

95 Seals.
One 9-ct. Gold Propelling Pencil.

80 Seals.
One Gold Mounted Mother-O'-Pearl Cigarette Holder.

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One box of 6 Embroidered Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

30 Seals.
One Rolled Gold Slave Bangle.

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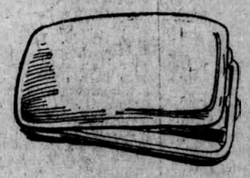
One E. P. Cigarette Case (Flat)



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One E. P. Cigarette Case (Curved)

20 Seals.
One "Cutex" 5 Minute Manicure Set.

50 Seals.
One Pair Ladies' Phoenix Silk Stockings. Colours—Black, White, Nude, or Champagne—sizes 8½ to 10.

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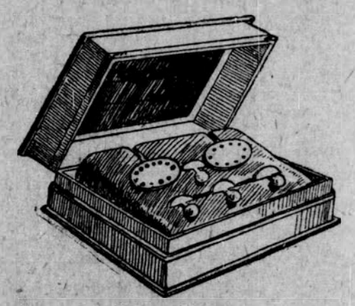

45 Seals.
One Set Rolled Gold Cuff Links and Studs.

40 Seals.
One Rolled Gold and "Simili" Pearl Brooch

25 Seals.
One Silver Mounted Mother-O'-Pearl Cigarette Holder.

20 Seals.
One Vanity Case.

25 Seals.
One Pair Military Hair Brushes.

20 Seals.
One Gilt Gillette Safety Razor.

15 Seals.
Two Packs Linette Playing Cards.

10 Seals.
One Best Quality Shaving Stick.

ONE RED SEAL similar to facsimile shown in each corner is packed in every Tin of 50 Cigarettes.

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.